

THE COMMON
ACCIDENCE
EXAMINED,
and EXPLAINED,

By short QUESTIONS and ANSWERS,
According to the very words
of the Book.

Conducing very much to the Ease of the
Teacher, and the Benefit of the *Learner*.

Being helpful to the better understanding
of the *rudiments* and *Grounds* of *Grammar*,
Delivered in that and the like Intro-
ductions, to the *Latine Tongue*.

Written heretofore, and made use of in
Rotheram School, and now published for
the Profit of young Beginners
in that and other *Schools*.

By CHARLES HOOLE Mr. of Arts, now
Teacher of a private *Grammar School* near
Lothbury, *London*.

L O N D O N.

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The Introduction of the eight Parts of speech;

OR,
The first Part of the ACCIDENCE
Examined and explained by short
Questions and Answers.

QUEST I.



Qw many parts of speech are there?

Ans. Eight.

*Quest. which are the Eight
parts of Speech?*

*A. A Noun, a Pronoun, a Verb,
a Participle, an Adverb, a Con-
junction, a Preposition, an Inter-
jection.*

2. which Parts of speech are declined?

A. A Noun, a Pronoun, a Verb, a Participle.

Q. which parts of speech are undeclined?

*A. An Adverb, a Conjunction, a Preposition,
an Interjection.*

1. Of a Noun.

3. *Q. VV* *What is a Noun?*

*A. A Noun is the name of a thing
that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood.*

A 2

Q. Give

Q. Give some examples?

A. The name of my hand in Latine is *manus*, the name of an house is *domus*, the name of goodnesse is *bonitas*.

Q. How many sorts of Nounes are there?

A. Two.

Q. Which be the two sorts of Nounes?

A. A noun substantive, and a noun adjective.

5. Q. What is a noun Substantive?

A. A noun Substantive is that standeth by it self, and requireth not another word to be joyned with it to shew its signification.

Q. Give an Example of a noun Substantive?

A. Homo *A* man.

6. Q. How is a noun Substantive declined?

A. VVith one article; as *hic Magister*, a master, or else with two at the most; as, *hic & hac parens*, a father or Mother.

7. Q. What is a noun Adjective?

A. A noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self, in reason or signification, but requires to be joyned with another word; as *Bonus* good, *Pulcher* fair.

8. Q. How is a Noun Adjective declined?

A. Either with three terminations, as, *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*; or else with three Articles; as, *Hic*, *hac* & *huc Felix*, *happy*, *Hic & hac levis*, & *huc levis* Light.

9. Q. How many sorts of Nounes Substantives are there?

A. Two.

Q. Which are the two sorts of Nounes Substantives?

A. Proper and Common.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive proper?

A. That which is proper to the thing which it be-tokeneth.

Q. Give an example of a noun Substantive Proper

Ans.

A. *Edwardus* is my proper name.

Q. *What is a noun Substantive Common?*

A. That which is common to more.

Q. *Give an example of a noun Substantive Common?*

A. *Homo* a man, is a common name to all men.

Numbers of Nounes.

10. Q. *How many numbers are there in Nouns?*

A. Two.

Q. *Which be the two Numbers?*

A. The Singular and the Plural.

Q. *How know you the singular Number?*

A. The Singular number speaketh but of one, as *Lapis*, a stone.

Q. *How know you the Plural number?*

A. The Plural number speaketh of more then one as *Lapides*, stones.

Cases of Nounes

11. Q. *What how many Cases are Nounes declined?*

A. Nouns be declined with six cases, Singularly, and Plurally.

Q. *Which be the six cases?*

A. The Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

12. Q. *How know you the Nominative case?*

A. The Nominative case cometh before the verb, and answereth to the question *who* or *what?* as *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth.

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13. Qu. How know you the Genitive case?

Ans. The Genitive case is known by this token of, and answereth to the question, *whose*, or *whereof*? as, *Doctrina Magistri*, The learning of the Master.

14. Qu. How know you the Dative case?

Ans. The Dative case is known by this token to, and answereth to this question, *to whom*, or *to what*? as, *Do librum Magistro*, I gave a book to the Master.

15. Qu. How know you the Accusative case?

Ans. The Accusative case followeth the verb, and answereth to this question, *whom*, or *what*? as *Amo Magistrum*, I love the Master.

16. Qu. How know you the Vocative case?

Ans. The Vocative case is known by calling or speaking to; as, *o Magister*, O Master.

17. Qu. How know you the Ablative case?

Ans. The Ablative case is commonly joyned with Prepositions serving to the Ablative case; as, *De Magistro*, of the Master, *Coram magistro*, before the Master.

Quest. What words are signes of the Ablative case?

Ans. In, with, through, for, from, by and than, after the comparative degree.

Articles.

18. Qu. **W** Hence are the Articles borrowed?

Ans. Of the Pronoun.

Qu. How are Articles declined?

Ans. Thus.

Singulariter

Singulariter		Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
	Nom.	<i>Hic.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>	<i>Hoc.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Hujus.</i>	<i>Hujus.</i>	<i>Hujus.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Huic.</i>	<i>Huic.</i>	<i>Huic.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Hunc.</i>	<i>Hanc.</i>	<i>Hoc.</i>
	Voc.	<i>ô</i>	<i>ô.</i>	<i>ô.</i>
	Abl.	<i>Hoc.</i>	<i>Hâc.</i>	<i>Hoc.</i>

Pluraliter	Nom.	<i>Hi.</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Horum.</i>	<i>Harum.</i>	<i>Horum.</i>
	Dat.	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Hos.</i>	<i>Has.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>
	Voc.	<i>ô.</i>	<i>ô.</i>	<i>ô.</i>
	Abl.	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>

Genders of Nounes.

19. **Q** How many Genders of Nounes be there ?

A. Seven.

Q. which be the seven Genders ?

A. The Masculine, the Fœminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

Q. with what Articles is the Masculine gender declined ?

A. 4

Ans.

A. With this Article *Hic*; as *Hic vir*, a man.

Q. With what Article is the Feminine gender declined?

A. With this Article *Hec*; as, *Hec mulier* a woman.

Q. With what article is the neuter gender declined?

A. With this article *Hoc*, as, *hoc saxum*, a Stone.

Q. With what articles is the Common of two Gender declined?

A. With the articles *Hic* & *hec*; as, *hic & hec parentes*, a Father or Mother.

Q. With what Articles is the Common of three Genders declined?

A. With the articles *Hic*, *hec*, & *hoc*; as, *Hic, hec & hoc Felix*, Happy.

Q. With what Articles is the doubtfull Gender declined?

A. With the articles *hic* or *hec*; as, *hic vel hec dies* a day.

Q. With how many Articles is the Epicene Gender declined?

A. With one article, and under that one article, both kinds are signified; as, *Hic Passer* a Sparrow, *hec Aquila* an Eagle, both he and she.

The Declensions of Nounes.

20. Q. How many declensions of nouns be there?

A. There be five Declensions of Nounes.

Q. When is a Noun of the first Declension?

A. When the Genitive and Dative case singular end in *e*, the Accusative in *am*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *a*. The Nominative plural in *e*. The Genitive in *arum*, The Dative in *is*.

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The Accusative in *as*, The Vocative like the Nominative, The Ablative in *is*.

Q. What is the Example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa*, *A* song.

Q. Decline, *Musa*.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>hec</i> <i>Mus-a</i> .	} Pluraliter	Nom. <i>he</i> <i>Mus-e</i> .
		Gen. <i>hujus</i> <i>Mus-e</i> .		Gen. <i>horū</i> <i>Mus-arum</i> .
		Dat. <i>huic</i> <i>Mus-e</i> .		Dat. <i>his</i> <i>Mus-is</i> .
		Acc. <i>hanc</i> <i>Mus-am</i> .		Acc. <i>has</i> <i>Mus-as</i> .
		Voc. <i>o</i> <i>Mus-a</i> .		Voc. <i>o</i> <i>Mus-e</i> .
		Abl. <i>hac</i> <i>Mus-a</i> .		Abl. <i>his</i> <i>Mus-is</i> .

21. Q. What Nouns of the first Declension make the Dative and Ablative plural in *is* or *abus*?

A. *Filia* a daughter, and *nata* a daughter.

Q. What nouns of the first Declension make the Dative and Ablative case plural in *abus* only?

A. *Dea* a Goddess, *Alula* a Hule, *Equa* a Mare, and *Liberta* a freed woman.

22. Q. When is a Noun of the second Declension?

A. When the Genitive case singular endeth in *i*, the Dative in *o* the Accusative in *um*. The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative, The Ablative in *o*. The Nominative plural in *i*. The Genitive in *-orum*. the Dative in *is*. The Accusative in *os*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *is*.

23. Q. What is the Example of the second Declension?

A. *Magister*, a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister*.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>hic</i> <i>Magister</i> .	} Pluraliter	Nom. <i>hi</i> <i>Magistr-i</i> .
		Gen. <i>hujus</i> <i>Magistr-i</i> .		Gen. <i>horū</i> <i>Magistr-orū</i> .
		Dat. <i>huic</i> <i>Magistr-o</i> .		Dat. <i>his</i> <i>Magistr-is</i> .
		Acc. <i>hunc</i> <i>Magistr-um</i> .		Acc. <i>hos</i> <i>Magistr-os</i> .
		Voc. <i>o</i> <i>Magistr-e</i> .		Voc. <i>o</i> <i>Magistr-i</i> .
		Abl. <i>hoc</i> <i>Magistr-o</i> .		Abl. <i>his</i> <i>Magistr-is</i> .

24. Qu. when the Nominative endeth in us, how shall the Vocative end?

Ans. In e; as, Nominativo hic Dominus, a Lord, Vocativo & Domine.

Qu. what nouns in us are excepted?

Ans. Deus GOD, that maketh Voc. & Deus; and Filius a Son, that maketh & Fili.

25. Qu. when the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a Proper name of a man, how shall the Voc. end?

Ans. In i; as, Nom. Hic Georgius George, Voc. & Georgi.

26. Qu. what Nouns make their Vocative case in e, or in us?

Ans. These following, viz. Agnus a Lamb, lucus a grove, vulgus the common people, populus people, chorus a quire, fluvius a flood.

27. Qu. what cases have all Nouns of the Neuter Gender (of what Declension soever they be) alike in both Numbers?

Ans. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. How do all these cases end in the Plur. number?

Ans. In a.

28. Qu. what is the example of Nouns of the Neuter Gender in the second Declension?

Ans. Regnum a Kingdome.

29. Qu. Decline Regnum?

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. hoc Regn. -um.	Pluraliter	Nom. haec Regn. -a.
	Gen. huius Regn. -i.		Gen. horum Regnor. -um.
	Dat. huic Regn. -o.		Dat. his Regn. -is.
	Acc. hoc Regn. -um.		Acc. haec Regn. -a.
	Voc. & Regn. -um.		Voc. & Regn. -a.
	Abl. hoc Regn. -o.		Abl. his Regn. -is.

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30. Qu. *what nouns make the neuter gender in o?*

Ans. *Ambo* both, and *Duo* two.

Qu. *Decline Ambo?*

Ans.

Pluraliter	Nom.	<i>Ambo, ambæ, ambo.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Amborum, ambarum, amborum.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Ambos, ambas, ambo.</i>
	Voc.	<i>Ambo, ambæ, ambo.</i>
	Abl.	<i>Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.</i>

Qu. *How is Duo declined?*

Ans. Like *Ambo*.

31. Qu. *When is a noun of the third Declension?*

Ans. When the Genitive case singular endeth in *is*, the Dative in *i*, the Accusative in *em*, and sometimes in *im*, and sometimes in both; the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *e*, and sometimes in *i*, and sometimes in both *e* and *i*; the Nom. plur. in *es*, the Gen. in *um*, and sometimes in *ium*, the Dat. in *bus*, the Acc. in *es*, the Voc. like the Nom. the Abl. in *bus*.

Qu. *what are the examples of the third Declension?*

Ans. *Lapis* a Stone, and *Parens* a Father, or Mother.

Qu. *Decline Lapis?*

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom.	<i>hic Lap-is</i>	Pluraliter	Nom.	<i>hi Lapid-es</i>
	Gen.	<i>hujus Lapid-i</i>		Gen.	<i>horum Lapid-um</i>
	Dat.	<i>huic Lapid-i</i>		Dat.	<i>his Lapidibus</i>
	Acc.	<i>hunc Lapid-em</i>		Acc.	<i>hos Lapid-es</i>
	Voc.	<i>ô Lap-is</i>		Voc.	<i>ô Lapid-es</i>
	Abl.	<i>hæc Lapid-e</i>		Abl.	<i>his Lapidibus.</i>

Qu.

Q. Decline *Parentis*.

Singulariter	A.	Pluraliter
	Nom. <i>hic & haec Parentis.</i>	
	Gen. <i>hujus Parent-is</i>	
	Dat. <i>huic Parent-i.</i>	
	Acc. <i>hunc & hanc Parent-em.</i>	
	Voc. <i>ô Parentis.</i>	
	Abl. <i>hoc & hac Parent-e.</i>	
	Nom. <i>hi & he Parentes</i>	
	Gen. <i>horum & harum Parent-um.</i>	
	Dat. <i>his Parent-ibus.</i>	
	Acc. <i>hos & has Parent-es.</i>	
	Voc. <i>ô Parent-es.</i>	
	Abl. <i>his Parent-ibus</i>	

32. Q. When is a Noun of the fourth Declension?

A. When the Genitive case singular endeth in *is*. The Dative in *ui*. The Accusative in *um*. The Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *u*. the Nominative plural in *us*. The Genitive in *um*. The Dative in *ibus*. The Accusative in *us*. The Vocative like the Nominative, The Ablative in *ibus*.

Q. What is the Example of the fourth Declension?

A. *Manus*, a hand.Q. Decline *Manus*

A.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>haec Man-us.</i>	Pluraliter
	Gen. <i>hujus Man-ûs.</i>	
	Dat. <i>huic Man-ui.</i>	
	Acc. <i>hanc Man-um</i>	
	Voc. <i>ô Man-us.</i>	
	Abl. <i>hac Man-u.</i>	
	Nom. <i>he Man-us.</i>	
	Gen. <i>harum Man-um.</i>	
	Dat. <i>his Man-ibus.</i>	
	Acc. <i>has Man-us</i>	
	Voc. <i>ô Man-us</i>	
	Abl. <i>his Man-ibus.</i>	

33. Q. When is a Noun of the fifth Declension?

A. When the Genitive and Dative case singular end in *ei*. The Accusative in *em*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative *e*. The Nominative plural in *es*. The Genitive in *erum*. The Dative in *ibus*. The Accusative in *es*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *ibus*.

Q. What

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Q. *what is the Example of the fifth Declension?*

A. Meridies, Noon-tide.

Q. *Decline Meridies.*

A.

Singulariter	{	Nom. Meridi-es.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nom. hi Meridi-es	}
		Gen. hujus Meridi-ei.				Gen. eorum Meridierum.	
		Dat. huic Meridi-ei.				Dat. his Meridi-eibus	
		Acc. hunc Meridi-um				Acc. hos Meridi-es.	
		Voc. & Meridi-es.				Voc. & Meridi-es.	
		Abl. hoc Meridi-e.				Abl. his Meridi-eibus	

Q. *Of what Gender are all Nouns of the fifth Declension?*

A. Of the Feminine.

Q. *which Nouns are excepted.*

A. Meridies Noon-tide of the Masculine, and Dies a Day of the doubtful.

The Declining of Adjectives.

34. Q. *How is a Noun Adjective of three terminations declined?*

A. After the first and second Declension.

Q. *what is the Example of Adjectives of three terminations?*

A. Bonus Good.

Q. *Decline Bonus*

A.

Singulariter	{	Nom. Bonus, bona, bonum.	}
		Gen. Boni, bonæ, boni.	
		Dat. Bono, bonæ, bono.	
		Acc. Bonum, bonam, bonum.	
		Vol. Bone, bona, bonum.	
		Ab. Bono, bona, bono.	

Nom.

Pluraliter	{	Nom.	Boni, bonæ, bona.
	{	Gen.	Bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.
	{	Dat.	Bonis, Bonis, Bonis.
	{	Acc.	Bonos, bonas, bona.
	{	Voc.	Boni, bonæ, bona.
	{	Abl.	Bonis, bonis, bonis.

35. Qu. *what Adjectives are there besides these, of another manner of declining?*

Ans. Certain Adjectives which make their Genitive case singular in *us*, and their Dative in *i*.

Qu. *which be those Adjectives?*

Ans. These that follow with their Compounds.

Qu. *Decline Unus, one?*

Ans.

Singulariter	{	Nom.	Unus, una, unum.
	{	Gen.	Unius.
	{	Dat.	Uni.
	{	Acc.	Unum, unam, unum.
	{	Voc.	Une, una, unum.
	{	Abl.	Uno, una, uno.

Pluraliter	{	Nom.	Uni, unæ, una.
	{	Gen.	Unorum, unarum, unorum.
	{	Dat.	Unis.
	{	Acc.	Unos, unas, una.
	{	Voc.	Uni, unæ, una.
	{	Abl.	Unis.

Qu. *what hath Unus, una, unum, the Plural number?*

Ans. When it is joyned with a word that lacketh the

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the singular; as, *una Litera*, one Letter or Epistle,
una Muria, one City wall.

Qu. *what other Adjectives are declined in like manner?*

Ans. *Totus* whole, *solus* alone, *ullus* any, *alius*, alter another, *uter* whether, and *neuter* neither.

Qu. *what case do these five last rehearsed lack?*

Ans. The Vocative.

36. Qu. *How are the Adjectives of three Articles declined?*

Ans. After the third Declension.

Qu. *what are the Examples of Adjectives of three Articles?*

Ans. *Felix* happy, and *tristis* sad.

Qu. *Decline Felix?*

Ans.

Singulariter	(Nom. <i>hic</i> <i>hec</i> & <i>hoc</i> <i>Felix</i> .
	Gen. <i>hujus</i> <i>Felici</i> .
	Dat. <i>huic</i> <i>Felici</i> .
	Acc. <i>hunc</i> & <i>hanc</i> <i>Felicem</i> , & <i>hoc</i> <i>Felix</i> .
	Voc. <i>o</i> <i>Felix</i> .
Pluraliter	(Abl. <i>hoc</i> <i>hac</i> & <i>huc</i> <i>Felice</i> vel <i>Felici</i> .
	(Nom. <i>hi</i> & <i>he</i> <i>Felices</i> & <i>hae</i> <i>Felicia</i> .
	Gen. <i>horum</i> <i>harum</i> & <i>eorum</i> <i>Felicium</i> .
	Dat. <i>his</i> <i>Felicibus</i> .
	Acc. <i>hos</i> & <i>has</i> <i>Felices</i> & <i>haec</i> <i>Felicia</i> .
	Voc. <i>o</i> <i>Felices</i> & <i>o</i> <i>Felicia</i> .
	(Abl. <i>his</i> <i>Felicibus</i> .

Qu. *Decline Tristis?*

Ans.

Singulariter	(Nom. <i>hic</i> & <i>hec</i> <i>Tristis</i> , & <i>hoc</i> <i>Triste</i> .
	Gen. <i>hujus</i> <i>Tristis</i> .
	Dat. <i>huic</i> <i>Tristi</i> .
	Acc. <i>hunc</i> & <i>hanc</i> <i>Tristem</i> , & <i>hoc</i> <i>Triste</i> .
	Voc. <i>o</i> <i>Tristis</i> , & <i>o</i> <i>Triste</i> .
	(Abl. <i>hoc</i> <i>hac</i> & <i>huc</i> <i>Tristi</i> .

Pluraliter

Pluraliter	{	Nom. <i>hi & he Tristes & hec tristia.</i>
	{	Gen. <i>horum, harum, & horum Tristium.</i>
	{	Dat. <i>his Tristibus.</i>
	{	Acc. <i>hos & has Tristes, & hec Tristia.</i>
	{	Voc. <i>o Tristes & o Tristia.</i>
	{	Abl. <i>his Tristibus.</i>

Comparisons of Nouns.

37. Q. **W**hat Nounes may form Comparison?

A. Adjectives whose signification may increase or be diminished.

Q. How many degrees of comparison are there?

A. three.

Q. Which are the three Degrees of Comparison?

A. The positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative

38. Q. How know you the positive Degree?

A. The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excess; as, *Durus* hard.

39. Q. How know you the Comparative Degree?

A. The comparative somewhat exceedeth his positive in signification; as, *Durior* harder

Q. whence is the comparative Degree formed?

A. The comparative Degree is formed of the first case of the positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *or* and *us*.

Q. Give some Examples

A. Of *Duri*, is formed *hic & hec durior & hoc durius*, of *Tristi*, *hic & hec tristior & hec tristius*, and of *Dulci*, *hic & hec dulcior & hoc dulcius*.

40. Q. How know you the superlative Degree?

A. The Superlative exceeds his Positive in the highest degree; as *Durissimus* the hardest,

Q. whence

Q. whence is the Superlative degree formed?

A. The Superlative is formed of the first case of the Positive, that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *s*, and *simus*.

Q. Give some examples.

A. Of *Pius* is formed *Durissimus*, of *tristi* *tristissimus*, and of *Dulci* *Dulcissimus*.

Q. What Adjectives are excepted from this general Rule?

A. These that follow, *Bonus* good, *melior* better, *optimus* the best, *Malus* bad, *Pesior* worse, *Pessimus* the worst, *Magnus* great, *major* greater, *maximus* the greatest, *Parvus* little, *minor* lesse, *minimus* the least. *Multus*, *Multa*, *Mulum*, much.

Plus More

Plurimus, *Plurima*, *Plurimum*, Very much.

42. Q. If the Positive end in *er*, how is the Superlative formed?

The Superlative is formed of the Nominative case, by putting *er* to *rimus*; as, *Pulcher*, *Pulcherimus*.

43. Q. What Nouns in *lis* make the Superlative by changing *lis* into *lissimus*?

A. These; *Humilis* humble, *humillimus* very humble, *Similis* like, *similissimus* very like, *Facilis*, ease, *facillimus* very ease, *Gracilis* slender, *gracillimus* very slender, *Agilis* nimble, *agillimus* very nimble, *Docilis* teachable, *docillimus* very teachable.

Q. What do all other Nouns ending in *lis*?

A. They follow the general rules foregoing, as, *utilis*, profitable, *utilissimus*, very profitable.

44. Q. How is an Adjective compared if a Vowel come before it?

A. By *magis* more, and *maxime* most; as *pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maxime pius* most godly, *assiduus* continual, *magis assiduus* more continual, *Maxime assiduus* most continual.

B.

Of

Of the Pronoun.

1. Qu. **VV** *Hat is a pronoun?*

Ans. A Pronoun is a part of Speech much like to a Noun, or, put in stead of a Noun.

Qu. *How is a pronoun used?*

Ans. In shewing, or rehearsing.

2. Qu. *How many pronouns are there?*

Ans. Fifteen.

Qu. *Which be the fifteen pronouns?*

Ans. Ego I, tu thou, sui of himself, or of themselves, ille he, ipse himself, iste yond, hic this, is that, meus mine, tuus thine, suus his own, noster ours, vester yours, nostras on our side, vestras on your side.

3. Q. *Which pronouns have the Vocative case?*

Ans. These four, tu, meus, noster, and nostras, and all other lack the Vocative case.

Qu. *What pronouns may be added to these?*

Ans. Their compounds, Egomet, tute, and also Qui, quæ, quod.

4. Q. *What pronouns be primitives?*

Ans. These eight, viz Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic and is.

Q. *Why are they so called?*

Ans. Because they be not derived of others.

Q. *How else are they called?*

Ans. Demonstratives.

Q. *Why so?*

Ans. Because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

5. Q. *Which pronouns be called Relatives?*

Ans. These six, hic, ille, iste, is, idem and qui.

Qu.

Q. Why are they called relatives?

Ans. Because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

6. Q. Which Pronouns are Derivatives?

Ans. These seven, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, and vestras.*

Q. Why are they called derivatives?

Ans. Because they be derived of their Primitives, viz. *Meus* of *mei*, *tuus* of *tui*, *sui* of *ui*, *noster*, and *nostras* of *nostri*, *vester* and *vestras* of *vestri*.

7. Q. What things belong to a Pronoun?

Ans. These five, viz. Number Case, and Gender, (as are in a Noun) Declension, and Person (as here followeth.)

The Declensions of Pronouns.

8. Q. How many Declensions of Pronouns are there?

Ans. Four.

9. Q. Which Pronouns be of the first Declension?

Ans. These three, *Ego, tu, ui.*

Q. How is *Ego* declined?

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Ego.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Nos.</i>
	Gen. <i>Mei.</i>		Gen. <i>Nostm vel nostru.</i>
	Dat. <i>Mibi.</i>		Dat. <i>Nobis.</i>
	Acc. <i>Me.</i>		Acc. <i>Nos.</i>
	Vocativo <i>cavet.</i>		Vocativo <i>cavet.</i>
	Abl. <i>Me.</i>		Abl. <i>Nobis.</i>

Q: How is Tu declined ?

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. Tu.	Pluraliter	Nom. Nos,
	Gen. Tui.		Gen. Nostrum, vel nostris,
	Dat. Tibi.		Dat. Nobis,
	Acc. Te.		Acc. Nos,
	Voc. Tu.		Voc. Nos,
	Abl. Te.		Abl. Nobis,

Qu. How is sui declined ?

Ans.

Singulariter and Pluraliter	Nominativo caret.
	Gen. sui.
	Dat. sibi.
	Acc. Se.
	Vocativo caret.
	Abl. Se.

10. Q. What pronouns be of the second Declension?

A. These six, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is & qui.

Q. Decline iste.

A.

Singulariter	Nom. iste, ista, istud.	Pluraliter	Nom. isti, istae, ista.
	Gen. istius.		Gen. istorum, istarum, istorum.
	Dat. isti.		Dat. istis.
	Acc. istum, istum, istud.		Acc. istos, istas, ista,
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo. caret.
	Abl. isto, ista, isto.		Abl. istis.

Q. How are ille and ipse declined ?

A. Like iste, saving that the Neuter Gender of ipse in the Nominative and the Accusative case singular maketh ipsum.

Q

Q. How is *Hic* declined?

Ans. Noms. *Hic, hac, hoc.*
 Sing. Gen. *Huius.*
 Dat. *Huius*, &c. as before in a Noun.

Q. How is *is* declined?

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Is, ea, id.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>ii, ea, ea.</i>
	Gen. <i>Eius.</i>		Gen. <i>eorum, earum, eorum.</i>
	Dat. <i>Ei.</i>		Dat. <i>iis, vel eis.</i>
	Acc. <i>eum, eam, id.</i>		Acc. <i>eos, eas, ea.</i>
	Voc. <i>caret.</i>		Voc. <i>caret.</i>
	Abl. <i>eo, ea, eo,</i>		Abl. <i>iis, vel eis.</i>

Q. How is *Qui* declined?

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Qui, qua, quod.</i>	Pluraliter	No. <i>Qui, Qua, Qua.</i>
	Gen. <i>Eius.</i>		Ge. <i>Quorum, quorum.</i>
	Dat. <i>Ei.</i>		Da. <i>Quibus vel queis</i>
	Acc. <i>Quem, quam, quod.</i>		Acc. <i>Quos, quas, qua.</i>
	Voc. <i>caret.</i>		Voc. <i>caret.</i>
	Abl. <i>Quo, qua, quo, vel qui.</i>		Ab. <i>Quibus vel queis</i>

Q. What pronouns are declined like *Qui*?

A. *Quis* and *quid* whether they be Interrogatives or Indefinites;

Q. How is *Quisquis* declined?

A. Sing.	{ <i>Qui/quis.</i>	Acc.	<i>Quid.</i>	Abl.	{ <i>Quoquo.</i> <i>Quaqua.</i> <i>Quoqua.</i>
Nom.	{ <i>Quicquid.</i>		<i>quid.</i>		

Q. What is *Quid* always?

11. A. A Substantive of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronouns are of the third Declension?

A. These five, *Mens, tuus, suus, noster, and vester.*

Q. How are they declined?

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three terminations.

Q. How is *Meus* declined?

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Meus, mea meū.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Mei, mee, mea.</i>
	Gen. <i>Mei, mee, mei.</i>		Gen. <i>Meorū, meorū, m.</i>
	Dat. <i>Meo, mee, meo.</i>		Dat. <i>Meis</i> (a.)
	Acc. <i>Meum, meū, meum.</i>		Acc. <i>Meos, meas, mea.</i>
	Voc. <i>Mi, mea, meum.</i>		Voc. <i>Mi, mea, mea.</i>
	Abl. <i>Meo, mea, meo.</i>		Abl. <i>Meis.</i>

Q. How are *noſter*, and *tuus*, *ſuus*, *veſter*, declined?

A. Like *meus*, ſaving that the three laſt do lack the Vocative caſe.

12. Q. What Pronouns are of the fourth declenſion?

A. *Noſtras*, *veſtras*, and this Noun *Cujas*.

Q. How are they declined?

A. Thus.

Singulariter	[Nom. <i>Hic</i> , & <i>hec noſtras</i> , & <i>hoc Noſtrate</i> .
	[Gen. <i>hujus noſtratis</i> .
	[Dat. <i>huic noſtrati</i> .
	[Acc. <i>bunc</i> & <i>hanc noſtrate</i> , & <i>hoc noſtras</i> .
	[Voc. & <i>noſtras</i> , & & <i>noſtrate</i> .
	[Abl. <i>ab hoc</i> , <i>hac</i> , & <i>hoc</i> , <i>noſtrate</i> , vel <i>noſtrati</i> .

Pluraliter.	[Nom. <i>hi</i> & <i>he noſtrates</i> , & <i>hec noſtratia</i> .
	[Gen. <i>horum</i> , <i>harum</i> & <i>eorum noſtratum</i> .
	[Dat. <i>his noſtratibus</i> .
	[Acc. <i>hos</i> & <i>has noſtrates</i> & <i>hec noſtratia</i> .
	[Vocativo, & <i>noſtrates</i> , & & <i>noſtratia</i> .
	[Abl. <i>his noſtratibus</i> .

Q. Why are *noſtras*, *veſtras*, and *cujas* called *Gentiles*?

A. Becauſe they properly betoken things pertaining to Countries and Nations, to Sects or Factions.

13. Q. How many perſons hath a pronoun?

A.

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Ans. Three.

Q. How know you the first person?

Ans. The first person speaketh of himself; as *Ego*

Nos we.

Q. How know you the second person?

Ans. The second person is spoken to; as *Tu* thou
vos ye.

Q. What case is of this second person?

Ans. Every Vocative case.

Q. How know you the third person?

Ans. The third person is spoken of; as, *Ille* he,
Illi they.

Q. What words are of the third person?

Ans. All Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, except *ego*, *tu* and *vos*.

Of a Verb.

1. Q. What is a verb?

Ans. A Verb is a part of speech, declined with Mood and Tense, and brokeneth doing, as *amo* I love: or suffering, as *Amor* I am loved: or being, as *Sum* I am.

2. Q. Of verbs which be called Personal?

Ans. Such as have persons, as, *ego amo* I love, *tu amas* thou lovest.

Q. And which be called impersonals?

A. Such as have no person; as *Tedet*, it irketh, *oportet* it behoveth.

3. Q. How many kinds of Verbs Personals are there

A. Five.

Q. Which be the five kinds of verbs Personals?

A. Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.

Q. How know you a verb Active?

A. A verb Active endeth in *e*, and betokeneth to do; as, *Amo* I love; and by putting to *r* it may be a Passive, as, *Amor*.

5. Q. How know you a verb Passive?

A. A verb Passive endeth in *or*, and betokeneth to suffer; as *Amor* I am loved; and by putting away *s*, it may be an Active, as *Amo*.

6. Q. How know you a verb Neuter?

A. A verb Neuter endeth in *e*, *er*, or *m*, and cannot take *r* to make it a Passive; as, *Curro* I run; *sum* I am.

Q. How is a verb Neuter englished?

A. Sometimes Actively, as *Curro* I run, and sometime passively as *Agroio* I am sick.

7. Q. How know you a verb Deponent?

A. A verb Deponent endeth in *r* like a passive, and yet in signification is but either active; as *Loquor verbum* I speak a word; or Neuter; as *Glorior* I boast.

8. Q. How know you a verb Commune?

A. A verb Commune endeth in *r*, and yet in signification is both Active and Passive; as *Oculor te* I kiss thee, *Oculor a te*; I am kissed of thee.

Moods

9. Q. How many Moods are there?

A. Six.

Q. Which be the Six Moods.

A. The Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

10. Q. How know you the Indicative Mood?

A. The Indicative mood sheweth a reason true, or false; as, *Ego amo* I love, or else asketh a question; as *amas tu*, dost thou love?

11. Q

11. Q. How know you the Imperative Mood?

A. The Imperative Mood biddeth or commandeth; as *ama* love thou.

12. Q. How know you the Optative Mood?

A. The Optative wisheth or desireth, with these signs; *would* God, *I pray* God, or *God grant*; as, *utinam amem*, *I pray* God *I* love, and it hath commonly an Adverb of wishing joyned with him.

13. Q. How know you the Potential Mood?

A. The Potential mood is known by these signes, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *should*, *could*, or *ought*; as *Amem* *I* may or *can* love: without an Adverb joyned with him.

14. Q. How know you the Subjunctive Mood?

A. The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore some Conjunction joyned with him; as, *Cum amarem* when *I* loved.

Q. Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

A. Because it dependeth upon another Verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after; as, *Cum amarem eram miser*, when *I* loved *I* was wretched.

15. Q. How know you the Infinitive Mood?

A. The Infinitive Mood signifieth to do, to suffer or to be, and hath neither number nor person, nor Nominative case before it.

Q. How is it commonly known in English?

A. By this sign to; as, *Amare* to love.

Q. What if two verbs come together without any Nominative case between them?

A. Then the latter shall be the Infinitive Mood; as, *Cupio discere*, *I* desire to learn.

Gerunds.

Gerunds.

16. Qu. **H**ow many Gerunds belong to the Infinitive mood of verbs;

Ans. Three.

Qu. How do the three Gerunds end?

Ans. In di, do and dum.

Qu. What signification have Gerunds?

Ans. Both the Active and Passive; as *Amando* is loving, or of being loved. *Amando* in loving, or in being loved. *Amandum* to love, or to be loved.

Supines.

17. Qu. **H**ow many Supines are pertaining unto verbs?

Ans. Two.

Qu. How doth the first Supine end?

Ans. In um.

Qu. Why is it called the first Supine?

Ans. Because it hath the signification of the verb Active; as *Ex amatum*, I go to love.

Qu. How doth the latter Supine end?

Ans. In a.

Qu. Why is it called the latter Supine?

Ans. Because it hath for the most part the signification Passive; as *Difficilis amatum*, hard to be loved.

Tenses.

18. Qu. **H**ow many Tenses or Times are there?

Ans. Five.

Qu. Which are the five?

Ans. The present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future.

Qu.

Q. How know you the Present tense?

Ans. The present tense speaketh of the time that now is; as *Amo* I love.

Q. How know you the Preterimperfect tense?

Ans. The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past; as *Amabam* I loved or did love.

Q. How know you the Preterperfect tense?

Ans. The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign *Have*, as *Amavi* I have loved.

Q. How know you the Preterpluperfect tense.

Ans. The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more then perfectly past, with this sign *Had*, as *Amaveram* I had loved.

Q. How know you the Future tense?

Ans. The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this sign *shall* or *will*; as *Amabo* I shall or will love.

Persons.

19 Q. How many persons are there in verbs?

Ans. Three persons in both numbers: 1. Singulariter *Ego* *Amo* I love, *tu* *amas* thou lovest, *ille* *amat*, he loveth; Pluraliter, *Nov* *amamus* we love, *vos* *amatis* ye love, *illi* *amant* they love.

Conjugations

20 Q. How many Conjugations have verbs?

Ans. Verbs have four Conjugations.

Q. How is the first Conjugation known?

Ans. The first Conjugation hath a long, before *re* and *vis* as, *Amare*, *amaris*.

Q. How is the second Conjugation known?

Ans.

A. The second Conjugation hath e long before n and ris. as *Docere Doceris.*

Q. How is the third Conjugation known.

A. The third Conjugation hath e short before n and ris. as, *Legere; Legeris.*

Q. How is the fourth Conjugation known.

A. The fourth Conjugation hath i long before n and ris; as *Audire, audiris.*

Verbs in o

21. Q. After what Examples are Verbs, in o of the four Conjugations declined?

A. After these Examples, *Amo* I love, *Docco* I teach, *Lego* I read and *Audio* I hear.

Q. Decline *Amo*.

A. *Amo, amas, amavi, amare, amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amaturus.*

Q. decline *Docco*.

A. *Docco, doces, docui, docere docendi, docendo, docendum; doctam, doctum; docens, docturus.*

Q. Decline *Lego*.

A. *Lego, legis, legi, legere, legendi, legendo, legendum, lectum, lectu, legens, lecturus.*

Q. Decline *Audio*.

A. *Audio, audis, audivi; audire; audiendi, audiendo, audiendum; auditum, audiri; audiens, auditurus.*

Amo

22. Q. What is the Indicative mood Present tense of *Amo*?

A. Sing. *Amo* I love, *amas* thou lovest, *amat* he loveth
Plur. *amamus* we love, *amatis* ye love, *amant* they love

Q. What is the Indicative mood Preterimperfect tense of *Amo*?

A.

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A. Amabam I loved or did love, amabas thou lovedst or didst love, amabat he loved or did love. Plur. Amabamus we loved or did, amabatis ye loved or did love, amabant they loved or did love.

Q. What is the Indicative mood Preterperfect tense of Amo?

A. Sing. Amavi I have loved, amavisti thou hast loved, amavit he hath loved. Plur. amavimus we have loved, amavistis ye have loved, amaverunt vel amaverunt they have loved.

Q. What is the Indicative mood Preterpluperfect tense of Amo?

A. Sing. Amaveram I had loved, amaveras thou hadst loved, amaverat he had loved; Plur. amaveramus we had loved, amaveratis ye had loved, amaverant they had loved.

Q. What is the Indicative mood Future tense of Amo?

A. Sing. Amabo I shall or will love, amabis thou shalt or wilt love, amabit he shall or will love; Plur. amabimus we shall or will love, amabitis ye shall or will love, amabunt they shall or will love.

33. Q. What is the Imperative mood Present tense of Amo?

A. Sing. Ama amato love thou, amet amato love he or let him love; Plur. amemus love we or let us love, amare amatores love ye, ament amato love they, or let them love.

24. Q. What is the Potential mood Present tense of Amo?

A. Sing. Amem I may or can love, ames thou mayest or canst love, amet he may or can love; Plur. amemus we may or can love, ametis ye may or can love, ament they may or can love.

Q. What is the Potential mood Preterimperfect tense of Amo?

A. Sing. Amarem I might love, amares thou mightest love,

love, amaret he might love; Plur. Amaremus we might love; amarētis ye might love, amarent they might love.

Q. what is the Potential mood Preterperfect tense of Amo?

Ans. Sing. amaverim I might have loved, amaveris thou mightest have loved, amaverit he might have loved, Plur. amaverimus we might have loved, amaveritis ye might have loved, amaverint they might have loved.

Q. what is the Potential mood Preterpluperfect tense of Amo?

Ans. Sing. Amavissem I might have had loved, amavisses thou mightest have had loved, amavisset he might have had loved. Plur. amavissemus we might have had loved, amavissetis ye might have had loved, amavissent they might have had loved.

Q. what is the Potential mood Future tense of Amo?

Ans. Sing. amavero I may love hereafter, amaveris thou mayest love hereafter, amaverit he may love hereafter. Plur. amaverimus we may love hereafter, amaveritis ye may love hereafter, amaverint they may love hereafter.

25. Q. what is the Infinitive mood Present and Preterimperfect tense of Amo?

Ans. Amare to love.

Q. what is the Infinitive mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Amo?

Ans. Amavisse, to have or had loved.

Q. what is the Infinitive mood Future tense of Amo?

Ans. Amaturum esse, to love hereafter.

Q. what are the Gerunds of Amo?

Ans. amandi of loving, amando in loving, amandum to love.

Q. what are the Supines of Amo?

Ans. Amatum to love, Amatu to be loved.

Q. what is the participle of the present tense of Amo?

Ans. Amans loving.

Q.

Q. What is the Participle of the first Future tense of Amo? A. Amaturus to love or about to love.

Doceo.

26. Q. V V Hat is the Indicative mood Present tense of Doceo.

Ans. Sing. Doceo I teach, doces thou teachest, docet he teacheth. Plur. Docemus we teach, Docetis ye teach, Docent they teach.

Q. What is the Indicative mood Preterimperfect tense of Doceo?

Ans. Sing. Docebam, I taught or did teach, Docebas thou taughtest or didst teach, Docebat he taught or did teach. Plur. Docebamus we taught or did teach, Docebatis ye taught or did teach, Docebant they taught or did teach.

Q. What is the Indicative mood preterperfect tense of Doceo;

Ans. Sing. Docui I have taught, docuisti thou hast taught, docuit he hath taught, Plur. docuimus we have taught, docuistis ye have taught, Docuerunt vel docuere they have taught.

Q. What is the Indicative mood Preterpluperfect tense of Doceo?

Ans. Sing. Docueram I had taught, docueras thou hadst taught, docuerat he had taught. plur. docueramus we had taught, docueratis ye had taught, docuerant they had taught.

Q. What is the Indicative mood Future tense of Doceo?

Ans. Sing. Docebo I shall or will teach, docebis thou shalt or wilt teach, docebit he shall or will teach, plur. docebimus we shall or will teach, docebitis ye shall or will teach, docebunt they shall or will teach.

27. Q. What is the Imperative mood present tense of Doceo,

Ans.

A. Sing. *Docere* I teach thou; *Deceat* I teach he or let him teach; Plur. *Doceramus* we teach or let us teach, *docere* you teach ye, *deceant* do cento, teach they or let them teach

28. Q. What is the Potentiall mood Present tense of *Docere*?

A. Sing. *Doceram* I may teach, *doceas* thou mayest teach, *doceat* he may teach; Plur. *Doceamus* we may teach, *doceatis* ye may teach, *deceant* they may teach.

Q. What is the Potential mood Preterimperfect tense of *Docere*?

A. Sing. *Docerem* I might teach, *doceres* thou mightest teach, *doceret* he might teach; Plur. *doceremus* we might teach, *doceretis* ye might teach, *docerent* they might teach.

Q. What is the Potential mood Preterperfect tense of *Docere*?

A. Sing. *Docuerim* I might have taught, *docueris* thou mightest have taught, *docuerit* he might have taught; Plur. *docuerimus* we might have taught, *docueritis* ye might have taught, *docuerint* they might have taught.

Q. What is the Potential mood Preterpluperfect tense of *Docere*?

A. Sing. *Docuissim* I might have had taught, *docuisses* thou mightest have had taught, *docuisset* he might have had taught; Plur. *docuissimus* we might have had taught, *docuissenis* ye might have had taught, *docuissent* they might have had taught.

Q. What is the Potential mood Future tense of *Docere*?

A. Sing. *Docuero* I may teach hereafter, *Docueris* thou mayest teach hereafter, *docuerit* he may teach hereafter; Plur. *docueamus* we may teach hereafter, *docueritis* ye may teach hereafter, *docuerint* they may teach hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of *Docere*?

A.

A. Docere to teach.

Q. what is the Infinitive mood Preter tense, and Preterpluperfect tense of Docco?

A. Docuisse to have or had taught.

Q. what is the Infinitive mood Future tense of Docco?

A. Dociturum esse to teach hereafter,

Q. what are the Gerunds of Docco?

A. Docendi of teaching, docendo in teaching: docendum to teach.

Q. what are the Supines of Docco?

A. Doctum to teach, doctu to be taught.

Q. what is the participle of the present tense of Docco?

A. Docens teaching.

Q. what is the participle of the first Future tense of Docco?

A. Dociturus to teach, or about to teach.

Lego.

10. Q. What is the Indicative mood present tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Lego I read, legis thou readest, legit he readeth. Plur. legimus we read, legitis ye read, legunt they read.

Q. what is the Indicative mood preterimperfect tense of Lego;

A. Sing. Legebam I read or did read, legebas thou readest or didst read, legebat he read or did read, Plur. legebamus we read or did read, legebatis ye read or did read, legebant they read, or did read.

Q. what is the Indicative mood Preterperfect tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legi I have read, legisti thou hast read, le-

git he hath read, Plur. legimus we have read, legistis ye have read, legerunt vel legeret they have read.

Q. what is the Indicative mood Preterpluperfect tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legeram I had read, legeras thou hadst read legerat he had read. Plur. legeramus we had read, legeratis ye had read, legerant they had read.

Q. what is the Indicative mood Future tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legam I shall or will read, leges thou shalt or wilt read, leget he shall or will read: Plur. legemus we shall or will read, legetis ye shall or will read, legent they shall or will read.

31. Q. what is the Imperative mood present tense of Lego.

A. Sing. Lege legito read thou, legat legito read he or let him read, Plur. legamus read we or let us read, legite legitote read ye, legant legunto read they or let them read.

32. Q. what is the Potential mood Present tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legam I may read, legas thou mayest read, legat he may read: Plur. legamus we may read, legatis ye may read, legant they may read.

Q. what is the potential mood Preterimperfect tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legerem I might read, legeres thou mightest read, legeret he might read: Plur. legeremus we might read, legeretis ye might read, legerent they might read.

Q. what is the potential mood Preterpluperfect tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legerim I might have read, legeris thou mightest have read, legerit he might have read, Plur. legerimus we might have read legeritis ye might have read, legerint they might have read.

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Q. What is the Potential mood Preterperfect sense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legissem I might have had read, legisset thou mightest have had read, legisset he might have had read; Plur. legissemus we might have had read, legissetis ye might have had read, legissetent they might have had read.

Q. What is the Potential mood Future sense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legero I may read hereafter, legeris thou mayest read hereafter, legerit he may read hereafter; Plur. legerimus we may read hereafter, legeritis ye may be read hereafter, legerint they may read hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive mood Present and preter-imperfect sense of Lego?

A. Legere to read.

Q. What is the Infinitive mood preterperfect and preterimperfect sense of Lego?

A. Legisse to have or had read.

Q. What is the Infinitive mood Future sense of Lego?

A. Lecturum esse, to read hereafter.

Q. What are the Gerunds of Lego?

A. Legendi of reading, legendo in reading, legendum to read

Q. What are the Supines of Lego?

A. Lectum to read, lectu to be read.

Q. What is the participle of the present sense of Lego?

A. Legens reading.

Q. What is the participle of the first Future sense of Lego?

A. Lecturus to read, or about to read.

Audio

31. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative mood present tense of Audio;

A. Sing. Audio, I hear, audis thou bearest, audit he beareth. Plur. Audimus we hear, auditis ye hear, audiunt they hear.

Q. What is the Indicative mood Preterimperfect tense of Audio?

A. Aud eam. I heard or did hear, audiebas thou bearest or didst hear, audiebat he heard or did hear. plur. Audiebamus we heard or did hear, audiebatis ye heard or did hear, audiebant they heard or did hear.

Q. What is the Indicative mood preterimperfect tense of Audio?

A. Sing. Audivi I have heard, audivisti thou hast heard, audivit he hath heard. plur. Audivimus we have heard, audivistis ye have heard, audiverunt vel audivere they have heard.

Q. What is the Indicative mood preterpluperfect tense of Audio?

A. Sing. Audiveram I had heard, audiveras thou hadst heard, audiverat, he had heard. plur. audiveramus we had heard, audiveratis ye had heard, audiverant they had heard.

Q. What is the Indicative mood Future tense of Audio?

A. Sing. Audiam I shall or will hear, audies thou shalt or wilt hear, audiet he shall or will hear. Plur. audiemus we shall or will hear, audietis ye shall or will hear, audient they shall or will hear.

35. Q. What is the Imperative mood Present tense of Audio?

Ans. Sing. Audi audito bear thou, audiat audito let him bear? Plur. audiamus bear we or let us bear, audite audite bear ye, audiant audiunto bear they or let them bear.

36. Qu. what is the Potential mood Present tense of Audio?

Ans. Sing. Audiam I may bear, audias thou mayest bear, audiat he may bear: Plur. audiamus we may bear, audiat is ye may bear, audiant they may bear.

Qu. what is the potential mood preterimperfect tense of Audio?

Ans. Sing. Audirem I might bear, audires thou mightest bear, audiret he might bear: Plur. audiremus we might bear, audiretis ye might bear, audirent they might bear.

Qu. what is the potential mood preterperfect tense of Audio?

Ans. Sing. Audiverim I might have heard, audiveris thou mightest have heard, audiverit he might have heard: Plur. audiverimus we might have heard, audiveritis ye might have heard, audiverint they might have heard.

Qu. what is the potential mood preterpluperfect tense of Audio?

Ans. Sing. Audivissem I might have had heard, audivisses thou mightest have had heard, audivisset he might have had heard: Plur. audivissemus we might have had heard, audivissetis ye might have had heard, audivissent they might have had heard.

Qu. what is the potential mood Future tense of Audio?

Ans. Sing. Audivero I may bear hereafter, Audiveris thou mayest bear hereafter, audiverit he may bear hereafter: Plur. audiverimus we may bear hereafter, audiveritis ye may bear hereafter, audiverint they may bear hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Audio?

A. Audire to hear.

Q. What is the Infinitive mood Preter tense and Preterimperfect tense of Audio?

A. Audivisse to have or had heard.

Q. What is the Infinitive mood Future tense of Audio?

A. Auditurum esse to hear hereafter.

Q. What are the Gerunds of Audio?

A. Audiendi of bearing, audiendo in bearing, audiendum to bear.

Q. What are the Supines of Audio?

A. Auditum to hear, auditu to be heard.

Q. What is the Participle of the Present tense of Audio?

A. Audiens bearing.

Q. What is a Participle of the first Future tense of Audio?

A. Auditurus to bear, or about to bear.

The Verbe Sum.

32. Q. Why must we learn to decline the Verb Sum I am, before we decline any in OR;

A. For supplying of many tenses lacking in all such verbs.

Q. How is the verb Sum declined?

Ans. In this wise following, viz. Sum, es, sui, esse, futurus, to be.

39. Q. What is the Indicative mood Present tense of Sum?

A. Sing. Sum I am, es thou art, est he is, Plur. Su-

mus we are, estis ye are, sunt they are.

Q. what is the Indicative mood Preterimperfect tense of Sum?

A. Sing. Eram I was, eras thou wast, erat he was, Plur. eramus we were, eratis ye were, erant they were.

Q. what is the Indicative mood Preterperfect tense of Sum?

A. Sing. Fui I have been, fuisti thou hast been, fuit he hath been; Plur. fuimus we have been, fuistis ye have been, fuerunt vel. fuer. they have been.

Q. what is the Indicative mood preterpluperf. tense of Sum?

A. Sing. Fueram I had been, fueras thou hadst been, fuerat he had been; Plur. fueramus we had been, fueratis ye had been, fuerant they had been.

Q. what is the Indicative mood Future tense of Sum?

A. Sing. Ero I shall or will be, eris thou shalt or wilt be, erit he shall or will be; Plur. erimus we shall or will be, eritis ye shall or will be, erunt they shall or will be.

40. Q. what is the Imperative mood Present tense of Sum?

A. Sing. Sis es esto be thou, sit esto, be he or let him be, Plur. simus be we or let us be, sitis, esse, estote be ye, sint sunt be they or let them be.

41. Q. what is the Potential mood Present tense of Sum?

A. Sing. Sim I may be, sis thou mayst be, sit he may be; Plur. simus we may be, sitis ye may be, sint they may be.

Q. what is the Potential mood Preterimperfect tense of Sum?

A. Sing. Essem I might be, esses thou mightest be, esset he might be; Plur. essemus we might be, essetis ye might be; essent they might be.

Q. what is the potential mood preterperfect tense of Sum?

C. 4. Ans.

A. Sing. Fuero I might have been, fueris thou mightest have been, fuerit he might have been, Plur. Fuimus we might have been, fueritis ye might have been, fuerint they might have been.

Q. What is the potential mood Future tense.

A. Sing. Fuero I may be hereafter, fueris thou mayest be hereafter, fuerit he may be hereafter, Plur. fuimus we may be hereafter, fueritis ye may be hereafter, fuerint they may be hereafter.

42. Q. What is the indicative mood Present tense and Preterperfect tense of Sum.

A. Esse to be.

Q. What is the Indicative mood Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense of Sum?

A. Fuisse, to have or had been.

Q. What is the indicative mood Future tense of Sum?

A. Fore vel futurum esse to be hereafter.

Verbs in O R.

43. Q. After what Examples are Verbs in O of the fourth Conjugation declined?

A. After these examples, viz. Amor I am loved, Doceor I am taught, Legor I am read, and Audior I am heard.

Q. Decline Amor.

A. Amor amaris vel amare, amatus sum vel fui, Amari, amatus, amandus, to be loved.

Q. Decline Doceor?

A. Doceor, doceris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri, doctus, docendus, to be taught.

Q. Decline Legor.

A. Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus, to be read.

Q. Decline Audior?

Ans. Audior, audiris vel audire, audinus sum vel fuis audiri, audinus, audiendus, to be heard.

Amor.

44. Qu. **VV** What is the Indicative mood Present tense of Amor?

Ans. Sing. Amor I am loved, amaris vel amare thou art loved, amatur he is loved; Plur. amamur we are loved, amamini ye are loved, amantur they are loved.

Qu. What is the Indicative mood Preterimperfect tense of Amor?

Ans. Sing. Amabar I was loved, amabaris vel amabare thou wast loved, amabatur he was loved; Plur. amabamur we were loved, amabamini ye were loved, amabantur they were loved.

Qu. What is the Indicative mood Preterperfect tense of Amor?

Ans. Sing. Amatus sum vel fui I have been loved, amatus es vel fuisti thou hast been loved, amatus est vel fuit he hath been loved; Pl. amati sumus vel fuimus we have been loved, amati estis vel fuistis ye have been loved, amati sunt fuerunt vel fuere, they have been loved.

Qu. What is the Indicative mood Preterpluperfect tense of Amor?

Ans. Sing. Amatus eram vel fueram I had been loved, amatus eras vel fueras thou hadst been loved, amatus erat vel fuerat he had been loved, Pl. amati eramus vel fueramus we had been loved, amati eratis vel fueratis ye had been loved, amati erant vel fuerant they had been loved.

Qu. What is the Indicative mood Future tense of Amor?

Ans. Sing. Amabor I shall or will be loved, amaberis vel amabere thou shalt or wilt be loved, amabitur he shall or will be loved; Plur. amabimur we shall or will

will be loved, amabimini ye shall or will be loved, amabuntur they shall or will be loved.

45 Qu. what is the Imperative mood present tense of Amor?

Ans. Sing. Amare amator be thou loved, ametur amator let him be loved; Plur. amemur let us be loved, amamini amaminor be ye loved, amentur amatores let them be loved.

46 Qu. what is the Potential mood present tense of Amor?

Ans. Sing. Amer I may be loved, ameris vel amere thou mayest be loved, ametur he may be loved; Plur. amemur we may be loved, amemini ye may be loved, amentur they may be loved.

Qu. what is the Potential mood preterimperfect tense of Amor?

Ans. Sing. Amarer I might be loved, amareris vel amarere thou mightest be loved, amaretur he might be loved; Plur. amaremur we might be loved, amaremini ye might be loved, amarentur they might be loved.

Q. what is the Potential mood preterperfect tense?

A. Sing. Amatus sim vel fuerim I might have been loved, amatus sis vel fueris thou mightest have been loved, amatus sit vel fuerit he might have been loved; Plur. amati simus vel fuerimus we might have been loved, amati sitis vel fueritis ye might have been loved, amati sint vel fuerint they might have been loved.

Qu. what is the Potential mood preterpluperfect tense of Amor?

Ans. Sing. Amatus essem vel fuissim I might have had been loved, amatus esses vel fuisses thou mightest have had been loved, amatus esset vel fuisset he might have had been loved, Pl. amati essemus vel fuissimus we might have had been loved, amati essetis vel fuissetis ye might have had been loved, amati essent vel fuissent they might have had been loved.

Q.

What is the Potential mood future tense of Amor?
Ans. Amatus ero vel fueris I may be loved hereafter, amatus eris vel fueris thou mayest be loved hereafter, amatus erit vel fuerit he may be loved hereafter;
 Pl. amari erimus vel fuerimus we may be loved hereafter, amati eritis vel fueritis ye may be loved hereafter, amati erunt vel fuerint they may be loved hereafter.

47. Qu. What is the Infinitive mood present tense and preterimperfect tense of Amor?

Ans. Amari to be loved.

Qu. What is the Infinitive mood preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense of Amor?

Ans. Amatum esse vel fuisse to have or had been loved.

Qu. What is the Infinitive mood Future tense of Amor?

Ans. Amatum iri vel amandum esse to be loved hereafter.

Qu. What is the Participle of the preterperfect tense of Amor?

Ans. Amatum loved.

Qu. What is the Participle of the Future tense of Amor?

Ans. Amandus to be loved.

Doceor.

48. Qu. What is the Indicative mood present tense of Doceor?

Ans. Sing Doceor I am taught, doceris vel docere thou art taught, docetur he is taught; Plur. docemur we are taught, docemini ye are taught, docentur they are taught.

Qu. What is the Indicative mood preterimperfect tense of Doceor?

Ans. Sing. Docebar I was taught docebaris vel docebare thou wast taught, docebatur he was taught; Pl. docebamur we were taught, docebamini ye were taught, docebantur they were taught.

cebamur we were taught, docebamini ye were taught, docebantur they were taught.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Preterperfect tense of Docere?

Ans. Sing. Doctus sum vel fui I have been taught, doctus es vel fuisti thou hast been taught, doctus est vel fuit he hath been taught; Pl. docti sumus vel fuimus we have been taught, docti estis vel fuistis ye have been taught, docti sunt fuerunt vel fuere they have been taught;

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Preterpluperfect tense of Docere?

Ans. Sing. Doctus eram vel fueram I had been taught, doctus eras vel fueras thou hadst been taught, doctus erat vel fuerat he had been taught; Plur. docti eramus vel fueramus we had been taught, docti eratis vel fueratis ye had been taught, docti erant vel fuerant they had been taught.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood future tense of Docere?

Ans. Sing. Docebor I shall or will be taught, doceberis vel docebere thou shalt or wilt be taught, docebitur he shall or will be taught; Pl. docebamur we shall or will be taught, docebimini ye shall or will be taught, docebuntur they shall or will be taught.

49 Q. what is the Imperative mood present tense of Docere?

Ans. Sing. Docere docetor be thou taught, doceatur docetor let him be taught; Pl. doceamur let us be taught, docemini docemini be ye taught, doceantur doceantur let them be taught.

50. Qu. what is the Potential mood Present tense of Docere?

Ans. Sing. Doceam I may be taught, docearis vel doceare thou mayst be taught, doceamur he may be taught; Plur. doceamur we may be taught, doceamini ye may be taught, doceantur they may be taught.

Qu.

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Qu. *what is the Potential mood Preterimperfect tense of Doceor?*

Ans. Sing. Docerer I *might be taught*, docereri*s* vel docerere *thou mightest be taught*, doceretur *he might be taught*; Plur. doceremur *we might be taught*, doceremini *ye might be taught*, docerentur *they might be taught*.

Qu. *what is the Potential mood Preterperfect tense of Doceor?*

Ans. Sing. Doctus sim vel fuerim I *might have been taught*, doctus sis vel fueris *thou mightest have been taught*, doctus sit vel fuerit *he might have been taught*; Plur. docti simus vel fuerimus *we might have been taught*, docti sitis vel fueritis *ye might have been taught*, docti sint vel fuerint *they might have been taught*.

Qu. *what is the Potential mood Preterpluperfect tense of Doceor?*

Ans. Sing. Doctus essem vel fuisset I *might have had been taught*, doctus esses vel fuisses *thou mightest have had been taught*, doctus esset vel fuisset *he might have had been taught*; Plur. docti essemus vel fuissetmus *we might have had been taught*, docti essetis vel fuissetis *ye might have had been taught*, docti essent vel fuissent *they might have had been taught*.

Qu. *what is the Potential mood Future tense of Doceor?*

Ans. Sing. Doctus ero vel fuero I *may be taught hereafter*, doctus eris vel fueris *thou mayest be taught hereafter*, doctus erit vel fuerit *he may be taught hereafter*; Plur. docti erimus vel fuerimus *we may be taught hereafter*, docti eritis vel fueritis *ye may be taught hereafter*, docti erunt vel fuerint *they may be taught hereafter*.

51. Qu. *what is the Infinitive mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Doceor?*

Ans.

Ans. Doceri to be taught.

Qu. what is the Infinitive mood preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense of Docere?

A. Doctum esse vel fuisse to have or had been taught.

Qu. what is the Infinitive mood future tense of Docere?

Ans. Doctum iri vel docendum esse to be taught hereafter.

Qu. what is the Participle of the preterperfect tense of Docere?

Ans. Doctus taught.

Qu. what is the Participle of the Future tense of Docere?

Ans. Docendus to be taught.

Legor.

36. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative mood Present tense of Legor?

Ans. Sing. Legor I am read, legeris vel legere thou art read, legitur he is read; Plur. legimur we are read, legimini ye are read, leguntur they are read.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood preterimperfect tense of Legor?

Ans. Sing. Legebar I was read, legebaris vel legebare thou wast read, legebatur he was read; Plur. legebamur we were read, legebamini ye were read, legebantur they were read.

Q. what is the Indicative mood preterperfect tense of Legor?

Ans. Sing. Lectus sum vel fui I have been read, lectus es vel fuisti thou hast been read, lectus est vel fuit he hath been read; Plur. lecti sumus vel fuimus we have been read, lecti estis vel fuistis ye have been read, lecti sunt fuerunt vel fuere they have been read.

Q

Qu. what is the Indicative mood preterpluperfect tense of Legor?

Ans. Sing. Lectus eram vel fueram I had been read, lectus eras vel fueras thou hadst been read, lectus erat vel fuerat he had been read; Plur. lecti eramus vel fueramus we had been read, lecti eratis vel fueratis ye had been read, lecti erant vel fuerant they had been read.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Future tense of Legor?

Ans. Sing. Legar I shall or will be read, legeris vel legere thou shalt or will be read, legetur he shall or will be read. Plur. legemur we shall or will be read, legemini ye shall or will be read, legentur they shall or will be read.

53 Qu. what is the Imperative mood present tense of Legor?

Ans. Sing. Legere legitor be thou read, legatur legitor let him be read; Plur. legamur let us be read, legimini legiminor be ye read, legantur leguntor let them be read.

54. Qu. what is the Potential mood present tense of Legor?

Ans. Sing. Legar I may be read, legaris vel legere thou mayest be read, legatur he may be read; Plur. legamur we may be read, legamini ye may be read, legantur they may be read.

Qu. what is the Potential mood preterimperfect tense of Legor?

Ans. Sing. Legerer I might be read, legereris vel legerere thou mightest be read, legeretur he might be read; Plur. legeremur we might be read, legeremini ye might be read, legerentur they might be read.

Qu. what is the Potential mood preterperfect tense of Legor?

Ans. Sing. Lectus sim vel fuissim I might have been read,

read, lectus sis vel fueris thou mightest have been read, lectus sit vel fuerit he might have been read; Plur. lecti simus vel fuerimus we might have been read, lecti sitis vel fueritis ye might have been read, lecti sint vel fuerint they might have been read.

Qu. what is the Potential mood Preterpluperfect tense of Legor?

Ans. Sing. Lectus essem vel fuisset I might have had been read, lectus esses vel fuisset thou mightest have had been read, lectus esset vel fuisset he might have had been read; Plur. lecti essemus vel fuissetmus we might have had been read, lecti essetis vel fuissetis ye might have had been read, lecti essent vel fuissent they might have had been read.

Q. what is the Potential mood Future tense of Legor?

Ans. Sing. Lectus ero vel fuero I may be read hereafter, lectus eris vel fueris thou mayest be read hereafter, lectus erit vel fuerit he may be read hereafter; Pl. lecti erimus vel fuerimus we may be read hereafter, lecti eritis vel fueritis ye may be read hereafter, lecti erunt vel fuerint, they may be read hereafter.

55. Qu. what is the Infinitive mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Legor?

Ans. Legi to be read.

Qu. what is the Infinitive mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Legor?

Ans. Lectum esse vel fuisse to have or had been read.

Qu. what is the Infinitive mood Future tense of Legor?

Ans. Lectum iri vel legendum esse to be read hereafter.

Qu. what is the Participle of the Preterperfect tense of Legor?

Ans. Lectus read.

Qu. what is the Participle of the Future tense of Legor?

Ans. Legendus to be read.

56. Qu.

56 Qu. *what is the Indicative mood present tense of Audior ?*

Ans. Sing. Audior *I am heard*, audiris vel audire *thou art heard*, auditur *he is heard*; plur. audimur *we are heard*, audimini *ye are heard*, audiuntur *they are heard*.

Qu. *what is the Indicative mood preterimperfect tense of Audior ?*

Ans. Sing. Audiebar *I was heard*, audiebaris vel audiebare *thou wast heard*, audiebatur *he was heard*; plur. audiebamur *we were heard*, audiebamini *ye were heard*, audiebantur *they were heard*.

Qu. *what is the Indicative mood preterperfect tense of Audior ?*

Ans. Sing. Auditus sum vel fui *I have been heard*; auditus es vel fuisti *thou hast been heard*, auditus est vel fuit *he hath been heard*; plur. auditi sumus vel fuimus *we have been heard*, auditi estis vel fuistis *ye have been heard*, auditi sunt, fuerunt vel fuere *they have been heard*.

Qu. *what is the Indicative mood preterpluperfect tense of Audior ?*

Ans. Sing. Auditus eram vel fueram *I had been heard*, auditus eras vel fueras *thou hadst been heard*, auditus erat vel fuerat *he had been heard*; plur. auditi eramus vel fueramus *we had been heard*, auditi eratis vel fueratis *ye had been heard*, auditi erant vel fuerant *they had been heard*.

Qu. *what is the Indicative mood Future tense of Audior ?*

Ans. Sing. Audiar *I shall or will be heard*, audieris vel audiere *thou shalt or wilt be heard*, audietur *he shall or will be heard*; plur. audiemur *we shall or will be heard*, audiemini *ye shall or will be heard*, audientur *they shall or will be heard*.

57 Qu. *what is the Imperative mood present tense of Audior ?*

Ans. Sing. Audire, auditor *be thou heard*, audiator, auditor *let him be heard*. Plur. audiāmur *be we heard*, audimini, audiminor *be ye heard*, audiāntur, audiuntor *let them be heard*.

58. *Qu.* *What is the Potential mood Present tense of Auditor?*

Ans. Sing. Audiar *I may be heard*, audiaris vel audiāre *thou mayest be heard*, audiātur *he may be heard*. Plur. audiāmur, *we may be heard*, audiāmini *ye may be heard*, audiāntur *they may be heard*.

Qu. *What is the Potential mood Preterimperfect tense of Auditor?*

Ans. Sing. Audirer *I might be heard*, audireris vel audirere *thou mightest be heard*, audirerur *he might be heard*. Plur. audirēmur *we might be heard*, audirēmini *ye might be heard*, audirēntur, *they might be heard*.

Qu. *What is the Potential mood Preterperfect tense of Auditor?*

Ans. Sing. Auditus sim vel fūerim *I might have been heard*, auditus sis vel fūeris *thou mightest have been heard*, auditus sit vel fūerit *he might have been heard*. Plur. auditi simus vel fuerimus *we might have been heard*, auditi sitis vel fueritis *ye might have been heard*, auditi sint vel fuerint *they might have been heard*.

Qu. *What is the Potential mood Preterpluperfect tense of Auditor?*

Ans. Sing. Auditus essem vel fuissē *I might have had been heard*, auditus esses vel fuisses *thou mightest have had been heard*, auditus esset vel fuisset *he might have had been heard*. Plur. auditi essemus vel fuissēmus *we might have had been heard*, auditi essetis vel fuissetis *ye might have had been heard*, auditi essent vel fuissent *they might have had been heard*.

Qu. *What is the Potential mood Future tense of Auditor?*

Ans.

Ans. Sing. Auditus ero vel fuero I may be heard hereafter, auditus eris vel fueris thou mayest be heard hereafter, auditus erit vel fuerit he may be heard hereafter. Plur. auditi erimus vel fuerimus we may be heard hereafter, auditi eritis vel fueritis ye may be heard hereafter, auditi erint vel fuerint they may be heard hereafter.

59. *Qu.* what is the Infinitive mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Audior?

Ans. Audiri to be heard.

Qu. what is the Infinitive mood Preter tense and Preterpluperfect tense of Audior?

Ans. Audire esse vel fuisse to have or had been heard.

Qu. what is the Future tense of Audior?

Ans. Audire iri vel audiendum esse to be heard hereafter.

Qu. what is the Participle of the Preterperfect tense of Audior?

Ans. Auditus heard.

Qu. what is the Participle of the Future tense of Audior?

Ans. Audiendus to be heard.

Certain Verbs Irregular.

60. *Qu.* Which be the Verbs going out of Rule, or which are declined and formed in another manner?

Ans. Possum, volo, nolo, malo, edo, fero, fio, feror.

Qu. Decline Possum to may or can, or to be able?

Ans. Possum, potes, potui, posse, potens.

Qu. Decline Volo to will, or to be willing?

D 2

Ans.

Ans. Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum, supinis caret (*it wants the Supines*) volens.

Qu. Decline nolo to nill, or be unwilling.

Ans. Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum; supinis caret, nolens.

Qu. Decline malo to have rather, or to be more willing.

Ans. Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, malendum; supinis caret, malens.

Qu. Decline edo to eat.

Ans. Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse; edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu, vel estum, estu, edens, esurus, vel esturus.

Qu. Decline fero to suffer.

Ans. Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus.

Qu. Decline fio to be made or done.

Ans. Fio, sis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus.

Qu. Decline feror to be born or suffered.

Ans. Feror, terris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri, latus, ferendus.

Possum.

61. *Qu.* **W**hat is the Indicative mood present tense of possum?

Ans. Sing. Possum, I am able, potes, thou art able, potest he is able; plur. possumus we are able, potestis ye are able, possunt they are able.

Qu. What is the Indicative mood preterimperfect tense of possum?

Ans. Singul. poteram I was able, poteras thou wast able, poterat he was able; plur. poteramus we were able, poteratis ye were able, poterant they were able.

Q what is the Indicative mood preter tense of possum?

Ans. Sing. Potui I have been able, potuisti thou hast been

been able, potuit he hath been able. Plur. potuimus we have been able, potuistis ye have been able, potuerunt vel potuerunt they have been able.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Preterperfect tense of Possum;

Ans. Sing. potueram I had been able, potueras thou hadst been able, potuerat he had been able, Plur. potueramus we had been able, potueratis ye had been able, potuerant they had been able.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Future tense of possum?

Ans. Sing. potero I shall or will be able, poteris, thou shalt or wilt be able, poterit he shall or will be able. plur. poterimus we shall or will be able, poteritis ye shall or will be able, poterint they shall or will be able.

62. Qu. which of the Verbs irregular have no Imperative mood;

Ans. possum, Volo, and Malo.

63. Qu. what is the potential mood present tense of possum;

Ans. Sing. Possim I may be able, Possis thou maist be able, possit he may be able. plur. possimus we may be able, possitis, ye may be able, possint they may be able.

Qu. what is the potential mood preterimperfect tense of possum;

Ans. Sing. possem I might be able, posses thou mightest be able, posset he might be able. plur. possemus we might be able, possetis ye might be able, possent they might be able.

Qu. what is the potential mood preterperfect tense of possum?

Ans. Sing. potuerim I might have been able, potueris thou mightest have been able, potuerit he might have been able. plur. potuerimus we might have been able, potueritis ye might have been able, potuerint they might have been able.

Qu. what is the potential mood preterpluperfect tense of possum?

D 3

Ans.

Ans. Sing. Potuissē I might have had been able, potuisses thou mightest have had been able, potuisset, he might have had been able. Plur. potuissēmus we might have had been able, potuissetis ye might have had been able, potuissent they might have had been able.

Qu. what is the Potential mood Future tense of Possū ?

Ans. Sing. Potuero I may be able hereafter, potueris, thou mayest be able hereafter, potuerit he may be able hereafter. Plur. potuerimus we may be able hereafter, potueritis ye may be able hereafter, potuerint they may be able hereafter.

64 *Qu.* what is the Infinitive mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Possū ?

Ans. Possē to be able.

Qu. what is the Infinitive mood Preter tense and Preterpluperfect tense of Possū ?

Ans. Potuisse to have or had been able.

Volo.

65. *Qu.* What is the Indicative mood Present tense of Volo ?

Ans. Sing. Volo I am willing, vis thou art willing, vult he is willing. Plur. volumus we are willing, vultis ye are willing, volunt they are willing.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Preterimperfect tense of Volo ?

Ans. Volebam I was willing, volebas thou wast willing, volebat he was willing. Plur. volebamus we were willing, volebatis ye were willing, volebant they were willing.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Preterperfect tense of Volo ?

Ans.

Ans. Sing. Vólui I have been willing, voluísti thou hast been willing, vóluit he hath been willing; Plur. voluístimus we have been willing, voluístis ye have been willing, voluérunt vel voluére they have been willing.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Preterpluperfect tense of Volo?

Ans. Sing. Volúeram I had been willing; volueras thou hadst been willing, voluerat he had been willing; Plur. volueramus we had been willing, volueratis ye had been willing, voluerant they had been willing.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Future tense of Volo?

Ans. Sing. Volam I shall or will be willing, voles thou shalt or wilt be willing, volet he shall or will be willing; Plur. volemus we shall or will be willing, volens ye shall or will be willing, volent they shall or will be willing.

66. *Qu.* what is the potential mood Present tense of Volo.

Ans. Sing. Velim I may be willing, velis thou maist be willing, velit he may be willing; Plur. velimus we may be willing, velitis ye may be willing, velint they may be willing.

Qu. what is the Potential mood Preterperfect tense of Volo?

Ans. Sing. Vellem I might be willing, velles thou mightest be willing, vellet he might be willing, Plur. vellemus we might be willing, velletis ye might be willing, vellent they might be willing.

Qu. what is the Potential mood Preterperfect tense of Volo.

Ans. Sing. Voluerim I might have been willing, volueris thou mightest have been willing, voluerit he might have been willing; Plur. voluerimus we might have been willing, volueritis ye might have been willing, voluerint they might have been willing.

Qu. what is the Potential mood Preterpluperfekt tense of Volo ?

Ans. Sing. Voluisssem I might have had been willing, voluisses thou mightest have had been willing, voluisset he might have had been willing. plur. voluisssemus we might have had been willing, voluissetis ye might have had been willing, voluissent they might have had been willing.

Qu. what is the potential mood Future tense of Volo ?

Ans. Sing. Volucero I may be willing hereafter, volueris thou maist be willing hereafter, voluerit he may be willing hereafter. plur. voluerimus we may be willing hereafter, volueritis ye may be willing hereafter, voluerint they may be willing hereafter.

67. Qu. what is the Infinitive mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Volo ?

Ans. Velle to be willing.

Q. what is the Infinitive mood Preterperfect tense and Preterpluperfekt tense of Volo ?

Ans. Voluisse to have or had been willing.

Nolo.

68. Qu. **V**hat is the Indicative mood Present tense of Nolo ?

Ans. Sing. Nolo I am willing, non vis thou art unwilling, non vult he is unwilling. Plur. nolumus we are unwilling, non vultis ye are unwilling, nolunt they are unwilling.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood preterimperfect tense of Nolo ?

Ans.

Ans. Sing. Nolebam I was unwilling, nolebas thou wast unwilling, nolebat he was unwilling. plur. nolebamus, we were unwilling, nolebatis ye were unwilling, nolebant they were unwilling.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Preterperfect tense of Nolo?

Ans. Sing. Nolui I have been unwilling, noluisti thou hast been unwilling, noluit he has been unwilling, Plur. noluimus we have been unwilling, noluistis ye have been unwilling, noluerant vel nolueret they have been unwilling.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Preterpluperfect tense of Nolo?

Ans. Sing. Nolueram I had been unwilling, nolueras thou hadst been unwilling, noluerat he had been unwilling. Plur. nolueramus we had been unwilling, nolueratis ye had been unwilling, noluerant they had been unwilling.

Q. what is the Indicative mood Future tense of Nolo?

Ans. Sing. Nolum I shall or will be unwilling, noles thou shalt or wilt be unwilling, nolet he shall or will be unwilling. plur. nolemus we shall or will be unwilling, noletis ye shall or will be unwilling, noletent they shall or will be unwilling.

69. *Q.* what is the Imperative mood present tense of Nolo?

Ans. Sing. Noli, nolito, be thou unwilling. Plur. nolite, nolitote be ye unwilling.

70. *Qu.* what is the Potential mood present tense of Nolo?

Ans. Sing. Nolim I may be unwilling, nolis thou mayest be unwilling, nolit he may be unwilling, plur. nolimus we may be unwilling, nolitis ye may be unwilling, nolint they may be unwilling.

Qu. what is the potential mood preterimperfect tense of Nolo?

Ans

Ans. Sing. *Nollem* I might be unwilling, *nolles* thou mightest be unwilling, *nollet* he might be unwilling. Plur. *nollemus* we might be unwilling, *nolletis* ye might be unwilling, *nollent* they might be unwilling.

Qu. what is the Potential mood preterperfect tense of *Nolo*?

Ans. Sing. *Noluerim* I might have been unwilling, *nolueris* thou mightest have been unwilling, *noluerit* he might have been unwilling; Plur. *noluerimus* we might have been unwilling, *nolueritis* ye might have been unwilling, *noluerent* they might have been unwilling.

Qu. what is the potential mood preterperfect tense of *Nolo*.

Ans. Sing. *Noluissē* I might have had been unwilling, *noluisses* thou mightst have had been unwilling, *noluisset* he might have had been unwilling; Plur. *noluissēmus* we might have had been unwilling, *noluissētis* ye might have had been unwilling, *noluissent* they might have had been unwilling.

Qu. what is the potential mood Future tense of *Nolo*?

Ans. Sing. *Noluerō* I may be unwilling hereafter, *nolueris* thou mayest be unwilling hereafter, *noluerit* he may be unwilling hereafter. plur. *noluerimus* we may be unwilling hereafter, *nolueritis* ye may be unwilling hereafter, *noluerint* they may be unwilling hereafter.

71. *Qu.* what is the Infinitive mood present tense and preterimperfect tense of *Nolo*?

Ans. *Nolle* to be unwilling.

Qu. what is the Infinitive mood preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense of *Nolo*?

Ans. *Noluissē* to have or had been unwilling.

Malo.

72. Qu. **W**hat is the Indicative mood present tense of Malo?

Ans. Sing. Malo I am more willing, mavis, thou art more willing, mavult he is more willing. plur. malumus, we are more willing, mavultis ye are more willing, malunt they are more willing.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood preterimperfect tense of Malo?

Ans. Sing. Malebam I was more willing, malebas thou wast more willing, malebat he was more willing. plur. malebamus we were more willing, malebatis ye were more willing, malebant they were more willing.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood preterperfect tense of Malo?

Ans. Sing. Malui I have been more willing, maluisti thou hast been more willing, maluit he hath been more willing. plur. maluimus, we have been more willing, maluistis ye have been more willing, maluerunt vel maluere they have been more willing.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood preterpluperfect tense of Malo?

Ans. Sing. Malueram I had been more willing, malueras thou hadst been more willing, maluerat he had been more willing. plur. malueramus we had been more willing, malueratis ye had been more willing, maluerant they had been more willing.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Future tense of Malo?

Ans. Sing. Malam I shall or will be more willing, males thou shalt or wilt be more willing, malet he shall or will be more willing. plur. malemus, we shall or will be

be more willing, *maletis* ye shall or will be more willing
malent they shall or will be more willing.

73. Q. what is the potential mood present tense of *Malo*?

Ans. Sing. *Malim* I may be more willing, *malis* thou maist be more willing, *malit* he may be more willing. Plur. *malimus* we may be more willing, *malitis* ye may be more willing, *malint* they may be more willing.

Q. what is the potential mood Preterimperfect tense of *Malo*,

Ans. *Mallm* I might be more willing, *malles* thou mightest be more willing, *mallit* he might be more willing. Plur. *mallems* we might be more willing, *maletis* ye might be more willing, *mallent* they might be more willing.

Q. what is the potential mood preterperfect tense of *Malo*?

Ans. Sing. *Maluerim* I might have been more willing, *malueris* thou mightest have been more willing, *maluerit* he might have been more willing. Plural. *maluerimus* we might have been more willing, *malueritis* ye might have been more willing, *maluerint* they might have been more willing.

74. Q. what is the potential mood preterperfect tense of *Malo*;

Ans. Sing. *Maluissm* I might have had been more willing, *maluisses* thou mightest have had been more willing, *maluisset* he might have had been more willing. Plural. *maluissimus* we might have had been more willing, *maluissetis* ye might have had been more willing, *maluissent* they might have had been more willing.

Q. what is the potential mood Future tense of *Malo*?

Ans. Sing. *Maluero*, I may be more willing hereafter, *malueris* thou mayest be more willing hereafter, *maluerit* he may be more willing hereafter.
 plur.

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Plur. maluerimus we may be more willing hereafter,
malueritis ye may be more willing hereafter, maluerint
they may be more willing hereafter.

75. Qu. what is the Infinitive mood present tense
and Preterimperfect tense of *Malo*?

Ans. *Malle* to be more willing.

Qu. what is the Preterperfect tense and preterplu-
perfect tense of *Malo*?

Ans. *Maluisse* to have or had been more willing.

Edo.

76. Qu. **VV**hat is the Indicative mood Present
tense of *Edo*.

Ans. Sing. *Edo* I eat, *edis* vel *es*, thou eatest, *edit* vel
est he eateth. Plur. *edimus* we eat, *editis* vel *estis* ye eat,
edunt they eat.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood preterperfect tense
of *Edo*?

Ans. Sing. *Edebam* I did eat, *edebas* thou didst eat,
edebat he did eat. Plur. *edebamus* we did eat, *edeba-*
tis ye did eat, *edebant* they did eat.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood preterperfect tense
of *Edo*?

Ans. Sing. *Edi* I have eaten, *edisti* thou hast eaten,
edit he hath eaten; Plur. *edimus* we have eaten, *edi-*
stis ye have eaten, *ederunt* vel *eder* they have ea-
ten.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Preterpluperfect-
tense of *Edo*?

Ans. Sing. *Ederam* I had eaten, *Ederas* thou hadst
eaten, *ederat* he had eaten, Plur. *ederamus* we had
eaten, *ederatis* ye had eaten, *ederant* they had ea-
ten,

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Future tense of Edo?

Ans. Sing. Edam I shall or will eat, edes, thou shalt or wilt eat, eder, he shall or will eat; Plur. Edemus we shall or will eat, edetis, ye shall or will eat, edent they shall or will eat.

77. Qu. what is the Imperative mood present tense of Edo?

Ans. Sing. es, esto, ede, edito eat thou, edar, esto, edito, eat he or let him eat. plur. edamus eat we, or let us eat, edite, este, estote, editote, eat ye, edant, edunto eat they, or let them eat.

78. Qu. what is the potential mood present tense of Edo?

Ans. Sing. Edam I may eat, edas thou mayest eat, edar he may eat; plur. Edamus we may eat, edatis ye may eat, edant they may eat.

Qu. what is the potential mood preterimperfect tense of Edo?

Ans. Sing. Ederem vel essem I might eat, ederes vel esses, thou mightest eat, ederet vel esset he might eat. plur. ederemus vel essemus we might eat, ederetis vel essetis ye might eat, ederent vel essent they might eat.

Qu. what is the potential mood preterperfect tense of Edo?

Ans. Sing. Ederim I might have eaten, ederis thou mightest have eaten, ederit he might have eaten; plur. ederimus we might have eaten, ederitis ye might have eaten, ederint they might have eaten.

Qu. what is the potential mood preterpluperfect tense of Edo?

Ans. Sing. Edissem I might have had eaten, edisses thou mightest have had eaten, edisset he might have had eaten. plur. edissemus we might have had eaten, edissetis ye might have had eaten, edissent they might have had eaten.

Qu. what is the Potential mood Future tense of Edo?

Ans. Sing. Edero I may eat hereafter, ederis, thou mayest eat hereafter, ederit he may eat hereafter. plur. ederimus, we may eat hereafter, ederitis ye may eat hereafter, ederint they may eat hereafter.

79. Qu. what is the Infinitive mood present tense and preterimperfect tense of Edo?

Ans. Edere vel esse to eat.

Qu. what is the Infinitive mood preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense of Edo?

Ans. Edisse to have or had eaten.

Qu. what is the Infinitive mood Future tense of Edo?

Ans. Esurum esse to eat hereafter.

Fero.

80. Qu. **W**Hat is the Indicative mood present tense of Fero?

Ans. Sing. Fero I bear or suffer, fers, thou bearest or sufferest, fert he beareth or suffereth. plur. ferimus we bear or suffer, fertis ye bear or suffer, ferunt they bear or suffer.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood preterimperfect tense of Fero?

Ans. Sing. Ferebam, I did bear or suffer, ferebas thou didst bear or suffer, ferebat he did bear or suffer. plur. ferebamus we did bear or suffer, ferebatis ye did bear or suffer, ferebant they did bear or suffer.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood preterperfect tense of Fero?

Ans. Sing. Tuli I have born or suffered, tulisti thou hast born or suffered, tulit he hath born or suffered. plur. tulimus

tulimus we have borne or suffered, tulistis ye have borne or suffered, tulerunt vel tulere, they have borne or suffered.

Qu. what is the indicative mood preterpluperfect tense of Fero?

Ans. Sing. Tuleram I had borne or suffered, tuleras thou hadst borne or suffered, tulerat he had borne or suffered. plur. tuleramus we had borne or suffered, tuleratis ye had borne or suffered, tulerant they had borne or suffered.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Future tense of Fero?

Ans. Sing. Feram I shall or will bear or suffer, feras thou shalt or wilt bear or suffer, feret he shall or will bear or suffer, plur. feremus we shall or will bear or suffer, feretis ye shall or will bear or suffer, ferent they shall or will bear or suffer.

81. Q. what is the Imperative mood present tense of Fero?

Ans. Sing. Fer, ferto, bear thou or suffer thou, ferat ferto, let him bear or suffer. plur. feramus, let us bear or suffer, ferre, fertote bear ye or suffer ye, sedant, ferunt, let them bear or suffer,

82. Q. what is the potential mood present tense of Fero?

Ans. Sing. Feram I may bear or suffer, feras thou mayest bear or suffer, ferat he may bear or suffer. plur. feramus we may bear or suffer; feratis ye may bear or suffer, ferant they may bear or suffer.

Qu. what is the potential mood preterimperfect tense of Fero.

Ans. Sing. Ferrem I might bear or suffer, ferres thou mightest bear or suffer, ferret he might bear or suffer. pl. ferremus we might bear or suffer, ferretis ye might bear or suffer, ferent they might bear or suffer.

Q. what is the potential mood preterperfect tense of Fero?

Ans.

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A. Sing. *Tulerim* I might have borne or suffered, *tuleris* he might have borne or suffered, *tuleris* he might have borne or suffered; Plur. *tulerimus*, we might have borne or suffered, *tuleritis* ye might have borne or suffered, *tulerint* they might have borne or suffered.

Q. *What is the potential mood Preterpluperfect tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Tulisset* I might have had borne or suffered, *tulisset* thou mightest have had borne or suffered, *tulisset* he might have had borne or suffered, Plur. *tulisset* we might have had borne or suffered, *tulissetis* ye might have had borne or suffered, *tulissent* they might have had borne or suffered.

Q. *What is the potential mood Future tense of Fero.*

A. Sing. *Tulero* I may bear or suffer hereafter, *tuleris* thou mayst bear or suffer hereafter, *tuleris* he may bear or suffer hereafter; Plur. *tulerimus* we may bear or suffer hereafter, *tuleritis* ye may bear or suffer hereafter, *tulerint* they may bear or suffer hereafter.

Q. *What is the Infinitive mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Fero?*

A. *Ferre* to bear or suffer.

83. Q. *What is the Infinitive mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Fero?*

A. *Tulisse* to have or had borne or suffered.

Q. *What is the Infinitive mood Future tense of Fero?*

A. *Laturum esse* to bear or suffer hereafter.

E

Feror

Ferror.

84. Q. **W**hat is the indicative mood Present tense of Ferror?

A. Sing. Ferror I am borne or suffered, ferris vel ferre thou art borne or suffered, fertur he is borne or suffered, Plur. ferimur we are borne or suffered, ferimini ye are borne or suffered, feruntur they are borne or suffered.

Q. what is the indicative mood Preterimperfect tense of Ferror?

A. Sing. Ferebar I was borne or suffered, ferebaris vel ferebare thou wast borne or suffered, ferebatur he was borne or suffered; Plur. Ferebamur we were borne or suffered, ferebamini ye were borne or suffered, ferebantur they were borne or suffered.

Q. what is the indicative mood Preterperfect tense of Ferror?

A. Sing. Latus sum vel fui I have been borne or suffered, latus es vel fuisti, thou hast been borne or suffered, latus est vel fuit, he hath been borne or suffered; Plur. lati sumus vel fuimus, we have been borne or suffered, lati estis vel fuistis, ye have been borne or suffered, lati sunt fuerunt vel fuere they have been borne or suffered.

Q. what is the indicative mood Preterpluperfect tense of Ferror?

A. Sing. Latus eram vel fueram I had been borne or suffered, latus eras vel fueras thou hadst been borne or suffered, latus erat vel fuerat, he hath been borne or suffered; Plur. lati eramus vel fueramus we had been borne or suffered, lati eratis vel fueratis ye had been borne or suffered, lati erant vel fuerant they had been borne or suffered.

Q. what is the Indicat. mood Future tense of Feror.

A. Sing. Ferat I shall or will be borne or suffered, fereris vel ferere thou shalt or wilt be borne or suffered, feretur be shall or will be borne or suffered; Plur. feremur we shall or will be borne or suffered, feremini ye shall or will be borne or suffered, feruntur they shall or will be borne or suffered.

35. Q. what is the Imperative mood Present tense of Feror?

A. Sing. Ferre fertor be thou borne or suffered, feratur fertor let him be borne or suffered; Plur. feramur let us be borne or suffered, ferimini feriminor be ye borne or suffered, ferantur feruntor let them be borne or suffered.

36. Q. what is the Potential mood Present tense of Feror?

A. Sing. Ferar I may be borne or suffered, ferarim vel ferare thou mayest be borne or suffered, feratur be may be borne or suffered; plur. feramur we may be borne or suffered, feramini ye may be borne or suffered, ferantur they may be borne or suffered.

Q. what is the Potential mood Aorist imperfect tense of Feror?

A. Sing. Ferrer I might be borne or suffered, fereris vel ferrere thou mightest be borne or suffered, ferretur be might be borne or suffered; Plur. ferremur we might be borne or suffered, ferremini ye might be borne or suffered, ferrentur they might be borne or suffered.

Q. what is the potential mood Preterperfect tense of Feror;

A. Sing. Latus sim vel fuerim, I might have been borne or suffered, latus sis vel fueris thou mightest have been borne or suffered, latus fu vel fuerit be might have been borne or suffered; Plur. lati simus vel fuerimus we might have been borne or suffered, lati sitis vel fueritis ye might have been borne or suffered, lati sint vel

vel fuerint they might have been born or suffered;

Qu. what is the Potential mood Preterpluperfect tense of Feror ?

Ans. Sing. Latus essem vel fuisset I might have had been born or suffered, latus esses vel fuisset thou mightst have had been born or suffered, latus esset vel fuisset he might have had been born or suffered; Plur. lati essemus vel fuissetmus, we might have had been born or suffered, lati essetis vel fuissetis, ye might have had been born or suffered, lati essent vel fuissent they might have had been born or suffered.

Qu. what is the potentiall mood Future tense of Feror ?

Ans. Sing. Latus ero vel fuero I shall or will be born or suffered, latus eris vel fueris thou shalt or wilt be born or suffered, latus erit vel fuerit he shall or will be born or suffered; Plur. lati erimus vel fuerimus, we shall or will be born or suffered, lati eritis vel fueritis ye shall or will be born or suffered, lati erunt vel fuerint they shall or will be born or suffered.

86. Qu. what is the Infinitive mood present tense and preterimperfect tense of Feror ?

Ans. Ferri to be born or suffered.

Qu. what is the Infinitive mood preter tense, and preterpluperfect tense of Feror ?

Ans. Latum esse vel fuisse to have or had been born or suffered.

Qu. what is the Infinitive mood Future tense of Feror ?

Ans. Latum iri vel ferendum esse to be born or suffered hereafter.

Fio.

87. Qu. **W**hat is the Indicative mood Present tense of Fio?

Ans. Sing. Fio I am made or done, sis, thou art made or done, sit he is made or done; Plur. sumus we are made or done, sitis ye are made or done, sunt they are made or done.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood preterimperfect tense of Fio?

Ans. Sing. Fiebam I was made or done, fiebas thou wast made or done, fiebat he was made or done; Plur. fiebamus we were made or done, fiebatis, ye were made or done, fiebant they were made or done.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood preterperfect tense of Fio?

Ans. Sing. Factus sum vel fui I have been made or done, factus es vel fuisti thou hast been made or done, factus est vel fuit he hath been made or done; Plur. facti sumus vel sumus we have been made or done, facti estis vel fuistis, ye have been made made or done, facti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere they have been made or done.

Qu. what is the Indicative mood Preterpluperfect tense of Fio?

Ans. Sing. Factus eram vel fueram I had been made or done, factus eras vel fueras thou hadst been made or done, factus erat vel fuerat he had been made or done; Plur. facti eramus vel fueramus we had been made or done, facti eratis vel fueratis ye had been made or done, facti erant vel fuerant they had been made or done.

Q. what is the indicative mood future tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Fiam. I shall be made or done, fiat thou shalt be made or done, fiet he shall be made or done; Plur. facimus we shall be made or done, fietis ye shall be made or done, fient they shall be made or done.

83. Q. what is the Imperative mood Present tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Fito tu be thou made or done, fiat he let him be made or done; Plur. facimus let us be made or done, fite fite be ye made or done; fiant fiant let them be made or done.

89. Q. what is the Potential mood Present tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Fiam I may be made or done, fiat thou mayest be made or done, fiat he may be made or done; Plur. facimus we may be made or done, fiat is ye may be made or done, fiant they may be made or done.

Q. what is the Potential mood Preterimperfect tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Fierem I might be made or done, fieri thou mightest be made or done, fieret he might be made or done; Plur. fieremus we might be made or done, fieretis ye might be made or done, fierent they might be made or done.

Q. what is the Potential mood Preterperfect tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Factus sim vel fuerim I might have been made or done, factus sis vel fueris thou mightest have been made or done, factus sit vel fuerit he might have been made or done; Plur. facti simus vel fuerimus we might have been made or done, facti sitis vel fueritis ye might have been made or done, facti sint vel fuerint they might have been made or done.

Q. what is the Potential mood Preterpluperfect tense of Fio?

A.

A. Sing. Factus essem vel fuisssem I might have had been made or done, factus esses vel fuisses thou mightest have had been made or done, factus esset vel fuisset he might have had been made or done. Plur. facti essemus vel fuisssemus we might have had been made or done, facti essetis vel fuissetis ye might have had been made or done, facti essent vel fuissent they might have had been made or done.

Q. *what is the Potential mood Future tense of Fio?*

Sing. Factus ero vel fuero I may be made or done hereafter, factus eris vel fueris thou mayest be made or done hereafter, factus erit vel fuerit, he may be made or done hereafter; Plur. facti erimus vel fuerimus we may be made or done hereafter, facti eritis vel fueritis ye may be made or done hereafter, facti erunt vel fuerint they may be made or done hereafter.

90. Q. *what is the Infinitive mood Present and Preterimperfect tense of Fio.*

A. Fieri to be made or done.

Q. *what is the Infinitive mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Fio?*

A. Factum esse vel fuisse to have or had been made or done.

Q. *what is the Infinitive mood Future tense of Fio?*

A. Factum iri vel faciendum esse to be made or done hereafter.

91. Q. *why is the variation of the Verbs according to the Potential mood only?*

A. Because it is sufficient; for the Optative, the Potential, and the Subjunctive moods are found all alike in voice, and do differ only in the sign of the mood.

92. Q. *what make eo I go, and queo, I can, is the preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood?*

A. Ibam and quibam.

Q. What do they make in the future tense?

A. Ibo and quibo.

Q. How are they varied in all other moods and tenses?

A. Like verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds *Eundi, eundo eundum, Queundi, queundo, queundum.*

93. Q. What tenses are formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative mood?

A. The Preterpluperfect tense of the same mood, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense of the Optative, Potential, and the Subjunctive Mood, and the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive Mood.

Q. Give an example?

A. Of *amavi* is formed, *amaveram, amaverim, amavero*, by changing *i* into *e* short, and *amavissem amavisse*, keeping *i* still.

94. Q. How are Verbs impersonals declined?

A. Impersonals are declined throughout all moods and tenses in the voice of the third person singular only.

Q. Decline *delectat* it delighteth?

A. Indic. *Delectat, delectabar, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit.* Imperat. *Delectet, delectaro* Potent. *Delectet, delectaret, delectaverit, delectavisset, delectaverit.* Infinit. *Delectare, delectavisse, delectaturum esse.*

Q. Decline *Decet* it becometh.

A. Indic. *Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decabit.* Imperat. *Decet, decero.* Potent. *Decet, decetet, decuerit, decuisset, decuerit.* Infinit. *Decere, decuisse.*

Q. Decline *Studetur* it is studied.

A. Indic. *Studetur, studebatur, studium est vel fuit,*

fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur. Imperat. Studeatur, studetur, Potent. Studeatur, studeretur, studitum sit vel fuerit, studitum esset vel fuisset, studitum erit vel fuerit, Infinit. Suderi, studitum esse vel fuisse.

Q How are Impersonals known in English?

A. They have commonly before their English this signe it, as, *Delectat* it delighteth, *Non decet* it becometh not.

IV. Of the Participle.

1. Q. What is a Participle?

A. A participle is a part of Speech, derived of a verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, case, and declension; and part of a verb, as tense and signification; and part of both, as number and figure.

2. Q. How many kinds of Participles are there?

A. Four.

Q. Which be the four kinds of Participles?

A. One of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in *us*, and another of the Future in *Dus*.

3. Q. How know you a Participle of the Present tense?

A. A Participle of the Present tense hath its English ending in *ing*, as, *loving*; and its Latin in *ans* or *ens*; as *Amans* loving, *Docens* teaching.

Q. whence is the Participle of the Present tense formed?

A. Of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood, by changing the last syllable into *us* as *amabam* I did love, *amans* loving. *Audiebam* I did hear. *audiens* hearing, *Poteram* I was able. *Potens* being able.

4. Q.

4. Q. How know you a Participle of the Future in Rus?

A. A Participle of the Future in Rus betokeneth to do like the Infinitive mood of the active voice; as *amaturus* to love or about to love.

Q. How is the Participle of the Future in Rus formed?

A. Of the latter Supine, by putting to *rus*, as *doctus* to be taught, *docturus* about to teach.

5. Q. How know you a participle of the Preter tense?

A. A Participle of the Preter tense hath its English ending in *d*, *t* or *n*; as *loved*, *taught*, *slain*; and its Latine in *tus*, *sus*, *xus*; as, *amatus* loved, *visus* seen, *nexus* knitt; and one in *uus* as *mortuus* dead.

Q. whence is the Participle of the Preter tense formed?

A. Of the latter supine, by putting to *s*; as of *lectus* to be read, *lectus* read, except *mortuus*.

6. Q. How know you the Participle of the Future in *du*.

A. The Participle of the Future in *du* betokeneth to suffer, like the Infinitive mood of the Passive voice; as, *Amandus* to be loved.

Q. whence is the Participle of the future in *du* formed?

A. Of the Genitive case of the Participle of the Present tense, by changing *tis* into *du*; as *amantis* of loving, *amandus* to be loved.

Q. what signification else is it found to have?

A. Of the Participle of the present tense; as, *regendis veteribus profficit*. In reading old Authors, thou dost profit.

7. A. How many participles come of a verb active and of a verb Neuter, which hath the Supines.

A. Two; one of the present tense, and another of the Future in *Rus*; as, of *amo* I love, cometh *amans* loving

ding, *amaturus* about to love; of *Curro* I run, *currens* running, *cursurus* about to run.

8. Q. How many Participles come of a verb Passive whose active have the supines?

A. Two; one of the Pretertense; and another of the future in *us*; as of *amor* I am loved, *amatus* loved, *amandus* to be loved.

9. Q. How many Participles come of a verb Dependent?

A. Three, one of the Present tense, one of the Pretertense, and another of the Future in *urus*; as of *auxilior* I aide, cometh *auxilians* aiding, *auxiliatus* aided, *auxiliaturus* about to aid.

Q. What if the verb Dependent do govern an Accusative case after him?

A. Then it may form also a Participle in *us*; as of *loquor* I speak, *loquendus* to be spoken.

9. Q. How many Participles come of a verb Common?

A. Four; as, of *Largior*, to bestow cometh *largior*, bestowing, *largiturus* about to bestow, *largitus* bestowed, and *largiendus* to be bestowed.

10. Q. How are Participles of the Present tense declined?

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles; as Nom. *hic*, *hac*, & *hoc* *Amans*, Gen. *hujus amanti*, Dat. *huic Amanti*, &c.

Q. How are Participles of other Tenses declined?

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three diverse endings, as, *Amaturus*, *amatura*, *amatum*, &c. *Amatus*, *amata*, *amatum*, &c. *Amandus*, *amanda*, *amandum*.

V. Of an Adverb.

I. Q. **VV** *What is an Adverb ?*

A. An Adverb is a part of Speech joyned to the Verbs, to declare their significati.

Q. *what Adverbs be of time ?*

A. Hodie to day, cras to morrow, heri yesterday, perindie the next day after to morrow, olim in time past, aliquando sometime, nuper lately, quando when,

Q. *what Adverbs be of place ?*

A. Ubi where, ibi there, hic here, istic there, illic there, inus within, foris without.

Q. *what Adverbs be of number ?*

A. Semel once, bis twice, ter thrice, quater sometimes, iterum again.

Q. *what Adverbs be of Order ?*

A. Inde thence, deinde afterwards, denique lastly, postremo last of all.

Q. *what Adverbs be of asking or doubting ?*

A. Cur wherefore, quare wherefore, unde from whence, quorsum to what end, num whether, numquid whether.

Q. *what Adverbs be of calling ?*

A. Heus ho, ô so ho, ehodum come hither a little.

Q. *what Adverbs be of affirming ?*

A. Certe certainly, ne tru'y, proleto tru'y, sane yes indeed, scilicet yes forsooth, licet be it so, esto let it be so.

Q. *what Adverbs be of denying ?*

A. Non no, haud scarcely, minime no, neutiquam at no hand, nequaquam in no wise.

Q. *what Adverbs be of exhorting ?*

A.

A. Eia well, age go to, agite go ye on, agedum go a little.

Q. what Adverbs are of flattering?

A. Sodes I pray thee, amabo of all loves.

Q. what Adverb is of forbidding?

A. Ne not.

Q. what Adverbs are of wishing?

A. Utinam I wish, si if I might, o si o that, o oh,

Q. what Adverbs are of gathering together?

A. Simul together, una in one, non modo not only, non solum not only.

Q. what Adverbs are of parting?

A. Scorsim asunder, sigillatim severally, vicatim street by street.

Q. what Adverbs are of choosing?

A. Potius rather, imo yea rather.

Q. what Adverbs are of a thing not finished?

A. Pene almost, fere almost, prope near, vix scarcely, modo non almost.

Q. what Adverbs are of shewing?

A. En loe, ecce behold.

Q. what Adverbs are of doubting?

A. Forsan peradventure, forsitan perhaps, fortassis it may be, fortasse as it may fall out.

Q. what Adverbs are of chance?

A. Forte as hap was, fortuito at adventure.

Q. what Adverbs are of likeness?

A. Sic so, sicut as, quasi as if, ceu as, velut like as.

Q. what Adverbs are of Quality?

A. Bene well, male ill, docte learned'y, fortiter valiantly.

Q. what Adverbs are of Quantity?

A. Multum much parum little, minimum very little, paululum little, plurimum very much.

Q. what Adverbs are of comparison?

A.

A. Tam se, quam at, magis more, minus less, maxime most of all.

2. Q. What adverbs are compared?

A. Certain that are derived from nouns Adjectives and prepositions.

Q. Give some Examples?

A. Doctē, learnedly, doctius more learnedly, doctissime very learnedly, of doctus learned: fortiter valiantly, fortius more valiantly, fortissime very valiantly, of fortis valiant.

Prope near, propius nearer, proxime next, of prope nigh.

3. Q. When are prepositions changed into Adverbs?

A. When they be set alone not having any casual word to serve unto, joyned with them.

Q. Give an example or two.

A. Qui ante non cavet, post dolebit, he that bewareth not afore, shall be sorry afterwards. cavam laudare, & clam vituperare, dishonestly of, In presence to commend one, and behind his back to dispraise him, is an dishonest point.

VI. Of a Conjunctions.

1. Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A Conjunction is a part of Speech, that joyneth words and sentences together.

2. Q. What Conjunctions are Copulatives?

A. Et and, que and, quoque also, ac and, atque and; nec neither, neque neither.

Q. What Conjunctions are Disjunctives?

A. Aut or, ve or, vel either, seu or, five whether.

Q. What Conjunctions are Discretives?

A.

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A. Sed but, quidem truly, autem but, vero but, at but, atque but.

Q. What Conjunctions are Causals?

A. Nam for, namque for, enim for, etenim for, quia because, ut that. quod because, quum seeing that, quoniam because, and quando set for quoniam because.

Q. What Conjunctions are Conditionals?

A. Si if, sin but if, modo so that, dum so that, dummodo so that.

Q. What Conjunctions are exceptives?

A. Ni unless, nisi except, quin but, alioquin otherwise, præterquam saving.

Q. What Conjunctions are Interrogatives?

A. Ne whether or no, utrum whether, neque whether or no, anne is it or no; nonne is it not.

Q. What Conjunctions are Illatives?

A. Ergo therefore, ideo therefore, igitur therefore, quare wherefore, itaque and so, proin therefore.

Q. What Conjunctions are Adversatives?

A. Etsi although, quanquam although, quamvis although, licet albeit, æsto suppose it be so.

Q. What Conjunctions are Redditives.

A. Tamen yet, attamen notwithstanding.

Q. What Conjunctions are Electives?

A. Quam as, ac as, atque as.

Q. What Conjunctions are Diminutives?

A. Saltem at the least, vel even.

VII. Of a Preposition..

1. Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly set before other parts.

2. Q.

2. Q. How is a *Præposition* set before other parts of Speech?

A. Either in Apposition, as, *Ad patrem*, or else in composition; as, *Indoctus*.

3. Q. Which *Præpositions* serve to an Accusative case?

A. These following, viz. *Ad* to, *apud* at, ante before, *adversus*, *adverbum* against, *cis*, *citra* on this side, *circum*, *circa* about, *contra* against, *erga* towards, *extra* without, *intra* within, *inter* between, *infra* beneath, *juxta* beside or nigh to, *ob* for, *pone* behind, *per* by or through, *prope* nigh, *propter* for (or because of) *Secundum* after, or according to, *post* after, *Trans* on the further side, or over, *ultra* beyond, *præter* beside, *supra* above, *circiter* about, *usque* until, *secus* by, *versus* towards, *ut* penes in the Power?

4. Q. Which of these *Præpositions* are set after their Casual word?

A. *Versus* and *Penes*; as *Londinum versus* towards London, *ut* penes in thy power.

5. Q. Which *Præpositions* serve to an Ablative case?

Ans. These following, viz. *A*, *ab*, *abs*, from or fro, *cum* with, *coram* before or in presence, *clam* privately, *De*, *è*, *ex* of, or fro, *pro* for, *præ* before, or in comparison, *palam* openly, *sine* without, *absque* without, *Tenus* until, or up to.

Qu. What if the Casual word joyned with *Tenus*, be of the Plural number?

Ans. Then shall it be put in the Genitive case, and be set before *tenus*; as, *Aurium tenus* up to the ears, *Genuum tenus* up to the knees.

6. Qu. When are *Præpositions* turned into Adverbs?

Ans. When they are set alone without their Casual words.

7. Q. *What prepositions serve to both cases?*

A. In, sub, super, and subter.

Q. *Give some Examples?*

A. In with this sign to to, the Accusative case; as
in urbem into the City. In without this sign to, to
the Ablative; as, In te spes est, my hope is in thee.

Sub noctem A little before night.

Sub iudice lis est, The matter is before the Judge.

Super lapidem, upon a stone.

Super viridi fronde, Upon a green branch.

Subter terram, Under the earth.

Subter aquis, Under the waters.

VIII. Of an Interjection.

1. Q. **W**hat is an Interjection?

A. An Interjection is a part of speech
which betokeneth a sudden Passion of the minde un-
der an imperfect voyce.

Q. *What Interjections are of mirth?*

A. Evax hey brave, vah how.

Q. *What Interjections are of sorrow?*

A. Heu alas, hei welladay.

Q. *What Interjection of dread?*

A. Atat aba.

Q. *What interjection is of marvelling?*

A. Pape, O strange?

Q. *What Interjections are of disdain?*

A. Hem oh, vah away.

Q. *What Interjection is of shunning?*

A. Apage avant.

Q. *What Interjection is of praising?*

A. Engé well done.

Q. *What Interjection is of scorning?*

F

Ans.

A. Hui whoo.

Q. what interjection is of exclaiming?

A. Proh & as, proh fidem O the faith Deum of the Gods atque and hominum of men.

Q. what Interjections are of cursing?

A. Vx wo, malum with a mischief.

Q. what interjections are of laughing?

A. Ha, ha, he.

Q. what Interjections are of calling?

A. Eho, so ho, oh ho, io away.

Q. what Interjection is of silence.

A. Au. whist.

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Construction

OF THE
Eight Parts of SPEECH

OR THE
SECOND PART

OF THE
COMMON ACCIDENCE

Examined and Explained.

AND THE

Examples applied to the Rules, by familiar
Questions and *Answers*, according to
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The Construction of the Eight Parts of SPEECH.

OR

The Second Part of the Accidence
Examined and explained by short
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

THE CONCORDS of Latine SPEECH.

QUEST.

FOR the due joyning of words in Construc-
tion, how many concords are there in La-
tine Speech?

A. Three.

Q. what is the first concord between?

A. The first Concord is between the Nominative
case and the verb.

Q. what is the second Concord between?

A. The second Concord is between the Substan-
tive and the Adjective.

Q. what is the third concord between?

A. The third Concord is between the Antecedent
and the Relative.

The first Concord.

WHen an english is given one to be made in La-
tine, what must he do?

A. Look out the principal verb.

Q. what if there be more verbs then one in a sentence?

F 3

A

A. Then the first is the principal verb.

Q. When is not the first verb the Principal verb?

A. 1. VVhen it is the Infinitive mood, or 2. VVhen it hath before it a Relative; as, *that, whom, which*, or 3. A conjunction; as, *ut, that, cum, when, se, it*, and such others.

Q. When one hath found the verb, what must he do to finde the Nominative case?

A. Ask this question *whod or what?* and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Nominative case to the verb.

Q. But what verb will have no Nominative case?

A. A verb Impersonall.

Q. How shall the Nominative case be set in making or construing Latine?

A. The Nominative case shall be set before the verb.

Q. But when shall the Nominative case be set after the verb or the signe of the verb?

A. 1. VVhen a question is asked; as, *Amas tu?* lovest thou, *Venitne Rex*, doth the King come?

2. When the verb is of the Imperative mood; as, *ama tu* love thou, *amato ille*, let him love. 3. VVhen this signe *it* or *there* cometh before the English of the verb; as, *Est liber meus*, it is my book, *Venit ad me quidam*, there came one to me.

Q. What case shall the casual word be, which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to the question *whom, or what?* made by the Verb?

A. Commonly the accusative case.

Q. But when shall it not be the accusative case?

A. VVhen the verb doth properly govern another case after him to be construed withall.

Q. Give an example.

A. *Si cupis placere magistro, utere diligentia, nec sis tantus cessator, ut calcaribus indigeas*, If thou covest to please thy Master, use diligence, and be

to slack, that thou shalt need spurs; In this Example magistro is the Dative case governed of placere, diligentia is the Ablative case governed of utere, cessator is the Nominative case governed of slag, and calcari-bus is the Ablative case governed of indigeas, because those verbs properly govern such cases.

Q. How doth a verb Personall agree with its Nominative cases.

A. In number and person; as Praeceptor legit, vos vero negligitis, the Master readeth, and ye regard not. Praeceptor and legit are of the singular number and the third person, and vos negligitis of the Plurall number and second person.

Q. What must we note here concerning the Person?

A. That the first person is more worthy then the second, and the second more worthy then the third.

Q. What verb will many Nominative cases singular have, with a Conjunction copulative coming between them?

A. A verb Plurall.

Q. With which Nominative case then shall the Verb agree?

A. With the Nominative case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Give two or three Examples.

A. Ego & tu sumus in tuto I and thou be in safety. In which Example the two Nominative cases singular ego and tu with the Conjunction & betwixt them require a verb plurall sumus, which agreeth with the Nominative case ego in person, because the first person is more worthy then the second.

Tu & pater periclitamini, thou and thy Father are in jeopardy. Here Tu the Nominative case of the second person; and pater the Nominative case of the third having a Conjunction between them, do cause the verb periclitamini to be of the plur. number, & it is of the

second person agreeing with tu, because the second person is more worthy then the third.

Pater & Præceptor accersunt te, the Father and the Master have sent for thee. Pater & Præceptor are the two Nominative cases singular of the third person, with a Conjunction betwixt them, which require the verb accersunt to be of the Plural number, and the third person, as they both are.

Q. What if a verb cometh between two Nominative cases of divers numbers?

A. Then it may indifferently agree with either of them, so that they be both of one person; as, *Amanitium ira amoris redintegratio est*, the falling out of lovers is the renewing of love.

Est, being set between the two Nominative cases *ira* of the Plural, and *redintegratio* of the singular number, agrees with *redintegratio*.

Quid enim nisi vota supersunt? for what remaineth saving only prayers? *Supersunt* being set between the two Nominative cases, *Quid* and *vota*, agreeth with *vota*, which is the latter of them.

Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt. she stroke her breasts her breast turn'd into oak also.

Fiunt being set between *pectus* and *robora*, agreeth with *robora*, which is the latter Nominative case.

Q. What may be sometime the Nominative case of a verb in stead of a casual word?

A. The Infinitive mood of a verb, or else a whole clause aforegoing, or else some member of a sentence as *Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est* to rise betime in the morning is the most wholesome thing in the world.

Here *Diluculo surgere* is the Nominative case to the verb *est*. *Multum scire est vita jucundissima*, to know much is the most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all. *Multum scire* is the Nominative case to the verb *est*.

The

The second Concord.

Qu. **W**hen one hath an Adjective what must be do to find out its Substantive?

A. Ask the question *who* or *what*; and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Substantive to it.

Q. How doth the Adjective; (whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle) agree with its Substantive?

A. In case, gender, and number; as, *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur*. A sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter: *Amicus certus* are of the Masculine Gender, singular number, and Nominative case. *Re incerta* are of the Feminine Gender, and the Ablative case.

Homo armatus a man armed. *Armatus* is a Participle of the singular number, Masculine Gender and Nominative case, and agreeth with its Substantive *Homo*. *Ager colendus* a field to be tilled. *Colendus* is a Participle in *dus* of the Masculine Gender, singular number, and Nominative case agreeing with *Ager*. *Hic vir* this man. *Hic* is a Pronoun Adjective of the Masculine Gender, singular number and Nominative case, agreeing with *Vir*. *Meus herus est*, it is my Master. *Meus herus* are of the Masculine Gender, singular Number, and the Nominative case.

Q. What is to be noted concerning the Gender?

A. That the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Q. What Adjective will many Substantives singular have, having a Conjunction Copulative coming between them?

A.

A. An Adjective Plural,

Q. With which Substantive then shall that Adjective agree?

A. With the Substantive of the most worthy Gender; as *Rex & Regina beati*, the King and the Queen are blessed. where the Adjective *beati* is of the plural number, because there are two Substantives *Rex* and *Regina* with & between them, and it is of the Masculine Gender, agreeing with *Rex*, which is the more worthy, and of the Nominative case, because the Substantives are so.

The third Concord.

Q. When one hath a Relative, what must he do to find out its Antecedent?

A. Ask the Question *who*; or *what*; and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Antecedent to it.

Q. What is the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is rehearsed again of the Relative.

Q. How doth the Relative agree with its Antecedent?

A. In Gender, Number, and Person; as, *Vir sapiens qui pauca loquitur*, The man is wise, that speaketh few things or words.

Qui the Relative is of the Masculine Gender, singular number, & third person, because *Vir* the Antecedent is.

Q. What if the Relative hath for its Antecedent the whole reason (or sentence) that goeth before him?

A. Then the Relative shall be put in the Neuter Gender, and singular number; as, *In tempore ver-*

that Adjective which is the chiefest thing of all. Here *quod* is of the Neuter Gender, and singular number, because the reason in *tempore veni*, is presumed to be so.

Q. But what if the Relative be referred to two clauses or more?

A. Then the Relative shall be put in the plural number; as, *Tu multum dormis, & saepe potas quae tibi sunt corpori inimica*. thou sleepest much, and drinkest often, both which things are naught for the body. Here the Relative *quae* is put in the plural number, because it is referred to the two clauses foregoing, *tu multum dormis, & saepe potas*.

Q. When is this English that a Relative.

A. When it may be turned into this English *which*, otherwise it is a Conjunction, which in Latine is called *quod* or *ut*.

Q. How may it be elegantly put away in making Latine?

A. By turning the Nominative case into the Accusative and the verb into the Infinitive mood.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Gaudeo quod tu bene vales, Gaudeo te bene valere*, I am glad that thou art in good health. The Conjunction, *quod* is put away, and the Nominative case *tu* is turned into the Accusative case *te*, and the verb *vales* into the Infinitive mood *valere*, *Jubeo ut tu abeas, jubeo te abire*, I bid that thou go hence. *Ut* is put away and the Nominative case *tu* changed into the Accusative *te*, and the verb *abeas* into the Infinitive mood *abire*.

Q. What Relative will many Antecedents singular have, having a Conjunction Copulative between them?

Ans.

A. A Relative plural, which shall agree with the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Give an Example.

A. Habuit equum & mulam, quos vendidit. He had a horse and a mule which he sold.

The Relative quos, having two Antecedents before it of divers Genders, equum and mulam, is therefore of the plural number, and agrees with equum in Gender, because the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine.

Q. But why do you not give the Example which is set down in the Accidence; Imperium & dignitas quæ petisti, the Rule and dignity which thou hast required.

A. Because that Example doth not fitly answer to that Rule, but rather to the next that followeth.

Q. But in what things is the Neuter Gender most worthy?

A. In things not apt to have life, yea, and in such a case, though the Substantives and Antecedents be of the Masculine, or of the Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter, yet may the Adjective or Relative be put in the Neuter Gender.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Arcus & calami sunt bona.

The Adjective bona is of the Neuter Gender, though both the Substantives Arcus and calami be Masculine, because they signifie things not apt to have life, Arcus & calami quæ fregisti. The bow and the arrows which thou hast broken.

The Relative quæ is of the Neuter Gender, though the Antecedents be both of the Masculine, because they signifie things without life.

The case of the Relative.

Qu. **W**hen shall the Relative be the Nominative case to the Verb?

A. When there cometh no Nominative case between the Relative and the verb; as, *Miser est qui nummos admiratur*, wretched is that person which is in love with moneys. *Qui* is the Nominative case cometh before the verb *admiratur*, because there cometh no Nominative case betwixt them.

Q. But when there cometh a Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, what case shall the Relative be?

A. Such case as the Verb will have after him, as, *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*. Happy is he whom other mans harms do make to be ware.

Quem is the Accusative case, because *faciunt* will have an Accusative case after it, and *pericula* comes between *quem* and *faciunt* in construing.

Q. Can the Relative be the Substantive to the Adjective, that is joyned with him, or cometh after him?

A. Yes, as well as it may be the Nominative case to the verb; as, *Divitias amare noli, quod omnium est sordidissimum*, love not thou riches, which to do, is the most beggarly thing in the world.

Sordidissimum, is an Adjective of the Neuter Gender Nominative case and singlar number, which agrees with the Relative *quod* put for a Substantive.

Q. What Nounes follow the Rule of the Relative?

A. Nounes Interrogatives and Indeinites; as, *Quis* who, *uter* whether, *qualis* what one, *quantus* how great, *quotus* how many, &c. which evermore

came

come before the verb like as the Relative doth.

Qu. Give an Example or two.

Ans. *Hei mihi, qualis erat, woe is me what one was he. Talis erat qualem nunquam vidi. He was such one, as I never saw.*

Qualis, talis and qualem go before the Verbs erat and vidi, as the Relative useth to do?

Qu. Is the Relative alwayes governed of the Verb that it cometh before?

Ans. No, but sometimes of another word in the same sentence.

Qu. Of what then is the Relative governed?

A. Sometimes of the Infinitive mood that cometh after the verb; as, *quibus voluisti me gratias agere*, what persons thou wiltedst me to thank, I have thanked.

Quibus is the Dative case governed of *agere*.

Q. What else is the Relative governed of?

A. Sometimes of a participle; as, *Quibus rebus adductus id fecisti*, with what things movedst thou it.

Quibus rebus is the Ablat. case governed of *adductus*.

Q. Of what else?

A. Sometimes of a Gerund; as, *Que nunc non est narrandi locus*, which things at this present is no time to tell.

Que is the Accusative case governed of *narrandi*.

Q. Of what else?

A. Sometimes of the Preposition set before him; as, *Quem in locum deduxit res sit vides*, unto what state the matter is now brought, thou seest. *Quem in locum* is the Accus. case governed of the Preposition *in*.

Q. Of what else?

A. Sometimes of the Substantive that it doth accord with; as, *Senties qui vir sim*, thou shalt perceive what a fellow I am. *Qui* agreeth with its Substantive *Vir* in case, gender, and number.

Q. But is Qui a Relative in this manner of speaking?

A. No, it is rather an Indefinite.

Q. Of what else is the Relative governed?

A. Sometimes of a Noun Partitive, or Distributive;

as, *Quarum rerum utram minus velim, non facile possum existimare*, of the which two things whether I would rather less will have, I cannot easily esteem.

Quarum rerum are the Genitive case and Plural number governed of utram.

Q. Why is the Relative sometimes put in the Genitive case?

A. By reason of a Substantive coming next after him, as, *Ego illum non novi, cujus causa hoc incipis*, I know him not, for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.

Cujus is the Genitive case governed of the Substantive causa that cometh next after him.

Q. Is it not otherwise governed of a Substantive?

A. Yes, sometimes; as, *omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habeo*, All things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.

Quibus is the Ablative case governed of opus.

Q. How else is the Relative governed?

A. Sometime of an Adverb; as, *Cui utrum obviam procedam nondum statui*, whom whether I will go to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Cui is the Dative case governed of the Adv. obviam.

Q. Of what is the Relative governed, when it is put in the Ablative case with this sign then?

A. Of the Comparative degree coming after him; as, *utere virtute, qua nihil est melius, use vertue, then the which nothing is better.*

Qua is the Ablative case governed of melius, which is an Adjective of the comparative degree.

Q. When is the Relative not governed at all?

A.

A. When it is put in the Ablative case Absolute; as, *Quantus erat Julius Caesar, quo Imperatore, Romanum primum Britanniam ingressi sunt*: How worthy a man was Julius Caesar, under whose conduct the Romans first entered into Brittain.

Quo Imperatore is the Ablative case absolute.

Q. When else is the Relative put in the Ablative case?

A. When it signifieth an instrument wherewith a thing is to be done; as, *Ferrum habuit quo se occideret*. He had a knife wherewith he would have slain himself. *Quo* is the Ablative case of the Instrument governed of *occideret*.

Q. What if a Relative come between two Substantives of divers Genders?

A. It may differently accord with either of them.

Q. Give an Example, or two?

A. *Avis, quæ Passer appellatur, or Avis, qui Passer appellatur*. The Bird which is called a Sparrow. The Relative *quæ* agrees with the former Antecedent *Avis*, and *qui* with *Passer* the latter.

Estne ea Lutetia quam nos Parisios dicimus? or *Estne ea Lutetia quos nos Parisios dicimus?* Is not that called Lutetia that we do call Paris? The Relative *quam* agreeth with the former Antecedent *Lutetia*, and *quos* with *Parisios* the latter.

Construction of Nounes Substantives.

Q. W Hen two Substantives come together betokening divers things, what case shall the latter be?

A. The latter of two Substantives shall be the Genitive case; as, *Facundia Ciceronis*, the eloquent

quence of Cicero; *Opus Virgilii* the work of Virgil; *Amator studiorum* a lover of studies; *Dogma Platonis*, the opinion of Plato.

In all which examples are two Substantives, where of the latter is the Genitive case.

Q. But what if two Substantives belong both to one thing?

A. If two Substantives belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case; as, *Pater meus vir*, *amat me puerum* My Father being a man loveth me a child.

Pater and *vir* belong both to one thing, and are both in the Nominative case; and *me puerum* belong both to one thing, and are put into the Accusative case.

Q. When the English of this word *Res* (viz. thing) is put with an Adjective, how may one make it in Latine?

A. One may put away *res* (thing) and put the adjective in the Neuter Gender, like a Substantive, as, *Multa me impediunt* Many things have letted me.

Multa the Adjective is put in the Neuter Gender by leaving out *Res*; for we do not say, *multæ res*, many things, but *multa*.

Q. What may an Adjective be when it is put in the neuter gender?

A. An Adjective put in the Neuter Gender, may be a Substantive or an Adjective; as, *Pauca his similia* a few things like unto these. *Pauca* being put in the neuter gender is the substantive to *similia* that agreeth with it. *Nonnulla hujusmodi*, many things of like sort. *Nonnulla* being put in the neuter gender is the Substantive to *hujusmodi*.

Q. What if an Adjective of the neuter gender be put alone without a substantive?

A. Then it standeth for a Substantive, & may have a Genitive case after him, as if it were a Substantive;

as *Multum lucri* much gain, *Multum* governs the Genitive case *lucri*. *Quantum negotii* ? How much business ? *Quantum* governs the Genitive case *negotii*. *Id operis* that work. *Id* governs the genitive case *operis*.

Q. In what case may words be put, that import indowment of any quality or property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, coming after a noun Substantive or a verb Substantive.

A. In the Ablative case or Genitive: as *Puer bona indolis*, or *Puer bone indolis*, A child of a good towardness. *Bona indolis* is the Ablative case governed of *Puer*, and *bone indolis* is the Genitive. *Puer boni ingenii*, or, *Puer bono ingenio*, A child of good wit. *Boni ingenii* is the Genitive case and *bono ingenio* is the Ablative case governed of *Puer*.

Q. what case do *opus*, and *usus* require ?

A. When *Opus* and *Usus* be Latin for need, they require an Ablative case; as *Opus est mihi tuo iudicio*, I have need of thy judgment. *Tuo iudicio* is the Ablative case governed of *Opus*. *Viginti minis usus est filio*. My son hath need of twenty pounds. *Viginti minis* is the Ablative case governed of *Usus*.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case.

Qu. What adjectives require a Genitive case ?

A. Adjectives that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such other like.

Q. Give some examples ?

A. *Cupidus auri*, covetous of money.

Auri is the Genitive case governed of *Cupidus*, which signifies

signifieth desire. Peritus belli, expert of warfare, belli is the Genitive case governed of Peritus, which signifieth knowledge. Ignarus omnium, ignorant of all things, Omnium is the Genitive case governed of Ignarus which signifieth ignorance. Fidens animi, bold of heart, animi is the Genitive case governed of Fidens, which signifies courage. Dubius mentis, doubtful of mind, Mentis is the Genitive case governed of Dubius, which signifieth fear. Memor prateriti mindful of that that is past, Prateriti is the Genitive case governed of memor, which signifieth remembrance. Reus furri, accused of theft, Furri is the Genitive case governed of Reus, which signifieth accusing.

Q. What other Adjectives governe a Genitive case?

A. Nounes Partitives, and certain Interrogatives, with certaine nounes of number.

Q. Which Nounes are Partitives?

A. Aliquis some body, uter whether, neuter neither, nemo no body, nullus none, solus alone, unus one, medius the middlemost, quisque every one, quicunque whosoever, quidam one, and quis for aliquis one.

Q. What Noun is an Interrogative?

A. Quis who?

Q. Which are Nounes of number, unus one, duo two, tres three, primus the first, secundus the second, tertius the third, &c.

Q. Give an Example of a noun Partitive, with a Genitive case;

A. Aliqui some one nostrum of us.

Nostrum is the Genitive case governed of Aliquis a Partitive.

Q. Give an Example of a Noun of number, with a Genitive case?

A. Primus omnium, the first of all.

Omnium is the Genitive case governed of primus, a noun of number.

Q. When a Question is asked, how must the Answer be made in Latin?

A. The Answer must be made in Latin by the same case of a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, and by the same tense of a Verb as the question is asked by.

Q. Give an example of two?

A. Cujus est fundus? Vicini, whose ground is it? a neighbour.

The Noun Vicini that answereth to the question, is of the genitive case, because *cujus* that asketh the question, is of the Genitive. Quid agitur in ludo literario? studetur. What do they in the school? They play their books. The verb *studetur* is of the present tense, because the verb *agitur*, by which the Question is asked, is of the Present tense.

Q. But when is the answer not made by the same case or tense that the Question is asked by?

A. 1. When a question is asked by Cujus, cujusdam, as, Cujus est senectus? Cicero's, whose saying is this? Cicero's.

Cujus is the Nominative case, and Cicero's is the genitive, because the question is made by *Cujus*, *cujusdam*, not by *cujus* the Genitive case of *Qui*. 2. When a question is made by a word that may govern divers cases, as, Quanti emisti librum? Parvo. For how much bought you the book? for a little. *Emisti*, a verb of buying, will govern the genitive case *quanti*, and the ablative case *parvo* by several rules. 3. When one must answer by one of these Possessives, *Meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *suus* his, *nostrus* ours, *vester* yours, as *Cujus est domus? non vestra sed nostra.* Whose house is it? not yours, but ours. *Cujus* that asketh the question is the Genitive case of *Qui*, and governed of the Substantive *Domus*; but *nostra* and *vestra* are the Nominative case, singular number, and Feminine gender, agreeing with their Substantive *Domus*.

Q. what case do Nounes of the Comparative and Superlative Degree govern?

A. Nounes of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put partitively, that is to say, having after them this English *of* or *among*, require a Genitive case.

Q. Give an example or two?

A. Aurum mollior est sinistra. Of the rarer the left is the softer.

Aurum is the Genitive case governed of mollior, which is of the Comparative degree. Cicero oratorum eloquentissimus; Cicero the most eloquent of Orators. Oratorum is the genitive case governed of eloquentissimus, which is of the Superlative degree, and put partitively as mollior also is.

Q. If Nounes of the Comparative degree have then or by after them, what case do they cause the word following to be?

A. Nounes of the Comparative degree, having then or by after them, do cause the word following to be the Ablative case; as Frigidior glacie, more cold than ice.

Frigidior of the comparative degree makes glacie then ice to be the Ablative case. Doctior multo better learned by a great deal. Multo by a great deal is the Ablative case governed of the Noun of the Comparative degree Doctior. Uno pede altior, higher by one foot. Uno pede by one foot is the Ablative case governed of the Noun of the Comparative degree altior.

The Dative case.

Q. *What adjectives require a dative case?*

A. Adjectives that betoken profit, or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing.

Q. *Give some examples?*

A. Labor est utilis corpori, labour is profitable to the body.

Corpori is the Dative case governed of utilis, signifying profit. Aequalis Hectori Equal to Hector. Hectori is the Dative case governed of aequalis, signifying likeness. Idoneus bello fit for war. Bello is the Dative case governed of idoneus signifying likeness. Jucundus omnibus, pleasant to all persons. Omnibus is the Dative case governed of jucundus, signifying pleasure. Parenti supplex, suppliant to his father. Parenti is the dative case Governed of supplex, signifying submitting. Mihi proprium, proper to me. Mihi is the Dative case governed of proprium, which signifieth belonging to a thing.

Q. *What other Adjectives Govern a Dative case?*

A. Adjectives of the Passive signification in bilis, and Participials in Dus.

Q. *Give an example or two?*

A. Flebilis, flendus omnibus, to be lamented of all men. Omnibus is the Dative case governed of the Adjective flebilis that ends in bilis, or of flendus, which is a Noun Participle in dus. Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, to be feared of his enemy. Hosti is the Dative case governed of the Adjective formidabilis, which

which ends in bilis, or of formidandus which is a Participle in dus.

Q. What do you mean by a Noun Participial?

A. A Noun which is derived of a Participle, or a Participle turned into a Noun.

The Accusative case.

Qu. **W**hat Adjectives govern an Accusative case?

A. Some Adjectives of quantity; as, *longus* long, *latus* broad, *altus* deep, (or high) *crassus* thick: for the word signifying the measure of length, breadth or thickness of any thing, is put after Adjectives in the Accusative, and (sometime) in the Ablative case.

Q. Give some examples?

A. *Turris alta centum pedes.* A tower an hundred foot high.

Centum pedes are the words signifying the measures of height, and are put after the Adjective *alta* in the Accusative case. *Arbor lata tres digitos*, a tree three fingers broad. *Tres digitos* are the words signifying the measure of breadth, and are put into the Accusative case after *lata*. *Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus.* A book three inches thick. *Tres pollices* are the words that signifie the measure of thicknesse, and are put after the Adjective *crassus* in the Accusative case, and may be put also in the Ablative case, *tribus pollicibus*.

The Ablative case.

Qu. **W**hat Adjectives require an Ablative case and sometimes a Genitive?

A. Adjectives signifying fullnesse, emptinesse, plenty, or wanting.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Copiis abundans, Abounding in wealth.

Copiis is the Ablative case governed of the Adjective, (or rather of the Participle) abundans. Crura thymo plena, Thighes laden with thyme, (or rather crura thymo plenz, Bees having their thighes laden with thyme.) Thymo is the Ablative case governed of plena which signifieth fullnesse.

Vacuus ira, ira, ab ira, boyd of anger. Vacuus governs the Genitive case ira, or the Ablative ira, or ab ira with a Preposition.

Nulla Epistola inanis re aliqua, no letter not containing some matter. Re aliqua is the Ablative case governed of inanis, which signifieth emptinesse.

Ditissimus agri, very wealthy in land. Agri is the Genitive case governed of ditissimus, which signifieth plenty.

Stultorum plena sunt omnia, All places are full of fools. Stultorum is the Genitive case governed of plena which signifies fullnesse.

Quis nisi mentis inops oblarum respuat aurum? who but a fool, would refuse money when it is offered him? Mentis is the Genitive case governed of inops, which signifieth emptinesse.

Integer vitæ scelerisque purus, non eget Mauri jaculis, nec arcu, He that is upright in life, and clear from villany, doth not need the Moors darts nor bow. Vitæ is the Genitive case governed of integer

and

and sceleris is the Genitive governed of purus, because these Adjectives signifie emptinesse.

Experts omnium, boꝝd of all things. Omnium is the Genitive case governed of experts, which signifieth emptinesse.

Corpus inane animæ, A body without a soul. Animæ is the Genitive case governed of inane, which signifieth emptinesse.

Q. What other Adjectives govern an Ablative case?

A. These Adjectives, dignus worthy, indignus unworthy; præditus endued, captus deprived, contentus content with such others.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Dignus honore, worthy of honour. Captus oculis, deprived of eyes, Virtute præditus, endued with vertues, Paucis contentus, content with few things.

Q. Which of these may have an Infinitive mood of a verb in stead of their Ablative case?

A. Dignus, indignus, and contentus.

Q. Give an Example.

A. Dignus laudari, worthy to be praised; Contentus in pace vivere, content to live in peace.

Construction of Pronounes.

2. VVhen are these Genitive cases of the primitives mei, tu, sui, nostri, & vestri, to be used.

A. When suffering or Passion is signified as, Pars tui, Part of thee, Amor mei. the love of me.

Q. But when are, meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester to be used?

A. VVhen Possession is signified as, Ars tua, thy skill, Imago tui thy image.

Q.

Q When are these Genitive cases nostrum and vestrum to be used?

A. After distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives, as nemo vestrum none of you, Aliquis nostrum some of us, major vestrum the bigger of you, maximus nostrum, the eldest of us.

Construction of the Verb: and first with the Nominative case.

Q. What verbs will have such case after them as they had before them?

A. Sum I am, forem I might be, fio I am made, existo I am in being; and certain verbs Passives; as, Dicor I am called, vocor I am called, salutor I am saluted, appellor I am called, habeor I am accounted, existimor I am esteemed, videor I seem, with other like.

Q. Give some examples.

A. Fama est malum, Fame is an evil thing.

Malum is the Nominative case after est, as fama is before it, Malus cultura fit bonus An evil person by due ordering (or governance) is made good, Bonus is the Nominative case after fit, as malus is before it, Cræsus vocatur dives Cræsus is called rich, Dives is the Nominative case after vocatur, as Cræsus is before it. Horatius saluatur Poeta, Horace is saluted by the name of Poet. Poeta is the Nominative case after saluatur, as Horatius is before it. Malo te divitem esse, quam haberi, I had rather thou wert rich indeed then so accounted, Divitem is the Accusative case after esse as te is before it.

Q

Q. What other verbs may have after them a Nominative case of the Noun or Participle, declaring the manner or circumstance of the doing or suffering as they have a Nominative case of the doer or sufferer?

A. Verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, resting, or doing, which be properly called verbs of gesture; as, *Eo* I go, *incedo* I go, *curro* I run, *sedeo* I sit, *bibo* I drink, *cubo* I lye downe, *studeo* I study, *dormio* I sleep, *somnio* I dream.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Incedo claudus* I go lame.

Claudus is the Noun declaring the manner how I go, *Petrus dormit securus*, Peter sleepeth void of care, *Securus* is a Noun declaring how Peter sleepeth. *Tu cubas supinus*, thou liest with thy face upwards. *Supinus*, is the Noun declaring the manner how thou liest, *Somnias vigilans* thou dreamest waking, *vigilans* is a Participle declaring the manner how thou dreamest, *Studetis stans*, study thou standing, *stans* is the Participle declaring how thou must study.

Q. May not these verbs have before them, and after them an Accusative case?

A. Yes, sometimes; as, *Non decet quenquam meire currentem*, it doth not become any man to velle running, or eating, *Currentem* is a Participle declaring the circumstance or manner of doing, and agrees with *quenquam*, which signifies the doer, and therefore is put in the same case with it.

Q. When shall the word that goeth before the verb, and the word that cometh after it be put both in one case, whether the verbe be transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever the verb be?

A.

A. Generally, when the word that goeth before the verb, and the word that cometh after the verb, belong both to one thing, that is to say, have respect either to other, or depend either of other.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Loquor frequens, I speak often.

Ego and frequens belong both to one thing. Taceo multus I hold my peace much, Ego and multus belong both to one thing. Scribo Epistolas rarissimus, I write letters very seldom. Ego and rarissimus belong both to one thing. Ne assuescas bibere vinum jejunos, Accustom not thy self to drink wine next thine heart, or not having eaten somewhat before. Tu and jejunos belong both to one thing, and therefore they are put both in one case, as the others also before mentioned.

The Genitive case.

Qu. VVhen doth this verb Sum I am, cause the noun, Pronoun, or Participle following, to be put in the Genitive case?

A. VVhen it betokeneth or importeth possession, owing, or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty or guise.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Hæc vestis est Patris, this garment is my Fathers.

Patris is the Genitive case governed of est, because it signifieth owing. Insipientis est dicere non puraram, It is the property of a fool to say I had not thought. Insipientis is the Genitive case governed of est, because it signifies a property. Extremæ est dementia discere dediscenda. It is the point of the greatest folly

tolly in the world, to learn things that must afterwards be unlearned. *Extremæ dementiæ* is the Genitive case governed of *est*, because it signifieth a property. *Orantis est nihil nisi cœlestia cogitare*, It is the duty of a man that is saying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things. *Orantis* is the Genitive case governed of *est*, because it signifieth a duty.

Q. But what Pronounes shall in such manner of speaking, be used in the Nominative case?

A. *Meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *suus* his, *noſter* ours, and *veſter* yours,

Q. Give ſome Example.

A. *Hic codex eſt meus*, this book is mine.

Meus is the Nominative caſe, and agreeeth with *codex*. *Hæc domus eſt veſtra*, this houſe is yours. *Veſtra* agreeeth with *domus*. *Non eſt mentiri meum*, It is not my guiſe (or property) to lye. *Meum* agreeeth with *officium* underſtood. *Noſtrum eſt injuriæ non inferre*, It is our parts not to do wrong. *Noſtrum* agreeeth with *officium* underſtood. *Tuum eſt omnia juxta pati*, It is thy part (or duty) to ſuffer all things a like. *Tuum* agreeeth with *officium* underſtood.

Q. What caſe do verbs govern that betoken to eſteem or regard?

A. Verbs that betoken to eſteem or regard require a Genitive caſe betokening value.

Q. Give an Example, or two.

A. *Parvi ducitur probitas*, honeſty is reckoned little worth. *Parvi* is the Genitive caſe of the value, governed of *ducitur* which ſignifies to eſteem. *Maximi penditur nobilitas* Nobleneſſe of birth is very much regarded. *Maximi* is the Genitive caſe of the value, governed of *penditur*, which ſignifieth to regard.

Q. What caſe do verbs of accuſing, condemn-

ing,

ing, warning, quieting, or asswaging govern?

Ans. They will have a Genitive case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of, or else an Ablative most commonly without a Preposition.

Qu. Give some example?

Ans. Hic furti se alligat, vel furto. This tellth chargeth himself with Theft.

Furti is the Genitive case of the crime that one is accused of, governed of alligat which is a verb of accusing, and may be made by the Ablative case furto.

Admonuit me errati, vel errato. He advised me of a mistake. Errati is the Genitive case of the thing that one is advised of, governed of admonuit which is a verb of warning, and may be made also by the Ablative case errato.

De pecuniis repetundis damnatus est. He was condemned of money unlawfully taken.

Pecuniis repetundis is the Ablative case of the crime, that one is condemned of, and is governed of the verb damnatus est, with the Preposition de before it.

Qu. What case do *satago* to have enough to do, *miseror* to be mercifull, and *miserescor* to take pity, require?

Ans. *Satago*, *miseror*, and *miserescor*, require a Genitive case.

Qu. Give an Example or two.

Ans. *Rerum suarum satagit*, He hath enough to do of his own matters.

Rerum is the Genitive case governed of *satagit*. *Miserere mei Deus*, God be mercifull unto me. *Mei* is the Genitive case governed of *miserere*.

Qu. What case will *Reminiscor* to remember, *obliviscor* to forget, *recordor* to call to minde, and *memini* to remember, have?

Ans.

A. Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor and memini will have a Genitive, or an Accusative case.

Q. Give some examples?

A. Reminiscor historię, I remember the history.

Historię is the Genitive case governed of reminiscor. Obliviscor carminis, I forget the song. Carminis is the genitive case governed of obliviscor. Recordor pueritiam, I call to mind my childhood. Pueritiam is the Accusative case governed of recordor. Obliviscor lectionem, I forget my lesson. Lectionem is the Accusative case governed of obliviscor. Memini tui vel te, I remember thee. Tui is the genitive case governed of memini, and it may be made by the Accusative case te.

Memini de re, I make mention of thee. Memini governes an ablative case with a Preposition, but in another sense.

Egeo or indigeo tui, vel te, I have need of thee. Tui is the genitive case governed of egeo or indigeo, which may be made by the Ablative case te. (But this Example belongs properly to the rule of verbs of plenty and scarceness which followeth.)

Potior urbis I conquer the City, potior voto I obtain my desire. Potior governs a genitive and an Ablative case, but in different significations.

The Dative case.

Qu. **W**hat verbs will have a Dative case?

A. All manner of verbs put acquisitively.

Q. when are verbs put acquisitively?

A. When they have these tokens *to* or *for* after them

Q. Give an Example or two?

A.

A. Noh omnibus dormio, I sleep not to all men.

Omnibus is the Dative case governed of dormio being put acquisitively. Huic habeo non tibi. I have it for this man, and not for thee. Huic and tibi are Dative cases governed of habeo, being put acquisitively.

Q. what verbs do belong to this Rule?

A. Those that betoken profit or disprofit; as, *commodo* to do a pleasure, *incommodo*, to do a displeasure, *noceo* to hurt. To compare; as, *comparo*, to compare, *compono* to compare, *confero*, to compare. To give, or restore; *Dono* to bestow, *reddo* to restore, *refero* to restore. To promise or to pay; as, *Promitto* to promise, *polliceor* to assure, *solvō* to pay. To command or shew; *Impero* to command, *Indico* to declare, *monstro* to shew. To trust; as, *Fido* to trust, *confido* to put trust in. *Fidem habeo*, to be sure. To obey, or to be against; as, *Obedio* to obey, *adulor* to flatter, *repugno* to resist. To threaten or to be angry with; as, *Moror* to threaten, *indignor* to chafe, *irascor* to be angry.

Q. what other verbs will have a Dative case?

A. Sum with its compounds; except *Possūm*. All verbs compounded with *Satis*, *bene* and *male*, as, *satisfacio*, to satisfy, *benefacio* to do well, *malefacio* to do ill. And finally, certain verbs compounded with these prepositions, *Præ* before, *ad* to, *con* together, *sub* under, *ante* before, *post* after, *ob* for, *in* in, and *inter* between; as, *Præluceo* to shine before, *adiceo* to add to. *Condono* to pardon, *suboleo* to labour a little. *Arestuo* to stand before, *posthabeo* to put back, *objiceo* to object, *insulto* to insult, and *interficio* to put between.

Q. what if this verb Sum, es, fui, be set for habeo I have?

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case shall be put in the Dative, and the word that seemeth to be the Accusative case, shall be the Nominative.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Est mihi mater. I have a mother.

Est there, is put for habeo, I have, mihi to me for ego I and mater a mother for matrem, and so we say. Est mihi mater, for ego habeo matrem.

Non Est mihi argentum, I have no money. Est there, is put for habeo; mihi to me for ego I, & argentum money in the Nominative, for argentum in the Accusative case; and then we say. Non Est mihi argentum for ego non habeo argentum I have no money.

Q. But what if Sum be the Infinitive mood?

A. Then this Nominative case shall be turned into the Accusative; as, Scio tibi non esse argentum, I know thou hast no money.

where argentum is the Accusative case coming before the Infinitive mood esse, which should have followed the verb habere, had it been made thus in Latine, Scio te non habere argentum, I know that thou hast no money, or I know thee not to have money.

Q. What if Sum have after it a Nominative case and a Dative?

A. Then the word that is the Nominative case may be also the Dative, so that Sum may in such manner of speaking be construed with a double Dative case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Sum tibi præsidio, I am to thee a safeguard.

Præsidio which might have been the Nominative case is turned into the Dative, because tibi is the Dative, so that sum hath two Dative cases tibi and Præsidio, Hæc res est mihi voluptati, this thing is to me

a pleasure. Voluptati is the *Dative case* (which might have been the *Nominative*) because mihi is the *Dative case* after est.

Q. Hath onely Sum a double *Dative case* in such manner of speaking?

A. No, for many other verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double *Dative case*; one of the Person, and another of the thing.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Do tibi vestem pignori, I giue thee my garment for a pawne.

Tibi is the *Dative case* of the person, and pignori of the thing, both governed of Do.

Verro hoc tibi vicio, I impute this for a fault to thee. Verro governs the *Dative case* tibi, which is of the person, and vicio which is of the thing.

Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis, thou accountest this a commendation for thee. Tibi is the *Dative case* of the person, and laudi of the thing, both governed of ducis.

The Accusative case

Qu. **W**hat verbs are Transitives?

A. All such as have after them an Accusative case of the doer or sufferer, whether they be Active, Commune, or Deponent.

Q. Give some Examples?

A. Usus promptos facit, Use makes men ready. Promptos is the *Accusative case* after the verb Active facit. Fecit nina ludificantur viros, Women befoole men. Viros is the *Accusative case* after the verb Deponent ludificantur. Largitur pecuniam, he bestoweth money. Pecuniam is the *Accusative case* following the verb Commune largitur.

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Q. May verbs Neuters also have an Accusative case?

A. Yes; verbs Neuters may have an Accusative case of their own signification.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Endimionis somnum dormis, Thou sleepest Endimion's sleep.

Dormis will have the Accusative case somnum after it.

Gaudeo gaudium, I joy a joy. Gaudium followeth gaudeo. Vivo vitam, I live a life. Vitam followeth vivo, because it is of its own signification.

Q. What verbs will have two accusative cases after them, one of the sufferer, and another of the thing?

A. Verbs of asking, teaching and araying.

Q. Give some Example.

A. Rogo te pecuniam, I ask thee money.

Te the Accusative case of the sufferer, and pecuniam of the thing, follow rogo a verb of asking. Doceo te literas, I teach thee letters. Te the Accusative case of the sufferer, and literas of the thing, follow doceo a verb of teaching. Quod te jamdudum hortor, which I have exhorted thee to a good while. Te is the Accusative case of the sufferer, and quod of the thing, both which follow exhor a verb of teaching. Exuo me gladium, I put my sword off me. Me the Accusative case of the sufferer, and gladium of the thing, do both follow exuo a verb of araying.

The Ablative case.

Qu. What Ablative case do all verbs require?

A. All verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument. (put with this sign with before it)

it) or of the cause, or the manner of doing.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Ferit eum gladio. He striketh him with a sword.

Gladio is the Ablative case of the instrument, and governed of ferit. Taceo metu I hold my tongue for feare. metu is the ablative case of the cause, governed of taceo. Summa eloquentia causum egit. He pleaded with singular eloquence. Summa eloquentia is the Ablative case of the manner of doing, governed of egit.

Q. In what case is the word of price put after verbs?

A. The word of price is put after verbs in the Ablative case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Vendidi auro. I sold it for gold.

Auro is the word of price put after Vendidi in the Ablative case.

Emptus sum argento, I am bought for money. Argento is the word of price; put after emptus sum in the Ablative case.

Q. what Genitive cases are excepted, when they be put alone without Substantives?

A. Tanti for so much, quanti for how much, plus for more, minoris for lesse, tantivis for so much, if you will, tantidem for just so much, quantilibt for as much as you please, quanticunque for how much so ever.

Q. Give an Example.

A. Quanti mercatus es hunc equum; For how much bought you this horse. Certe plus quam vellem, truly for more then I would.

Quanti is the Genitive case governed of mercatus es, & plus is the Genitive case governed of mercatus sum understood, because they are put without Substantives.

Q. what Adverbs may we alwayes use after verbs

of

of price in stead of their casuall ?

A. Carius dearer, vilis cheaper, melius better, and pejus worse.

Q. What case will verbs of plenty or scarcenesse, filling, emptying, loading and unloading have ?

A. An Ablative case.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Affluis opibus thou aboundest in wealth.

Opibus is the Ablative case governed of affluis, which signifieth plenty. Expleo te fabulis, I fill thee with tales. Fabulis is the Ablative case governed of expleo, which signifieth filling. Spoliavit me bonis omnibus. He plundered me of all my goods. Bonis is the Ablative case governed of spoliavit, which signifieth emptying. Oneras stomachum cibo. Thou over chargest thy stomach with meat. Cibo is the Ablative case governed of oneras, which signifieth loading. Levabo te hoc onere, I will ease thee of this burden. Onere is the Ablative case governed of levabo, which signifieth unloading.

Q. What other verbs will have an Ablative case ?

A. Utor to use, Fungor to exercise a duty, fruor to enjoy, potior to obtain, lator to be glad, gaudeo to rejoyce, dignor to vouchsafe, muto to change, munero to reward, communico to communicate, afficio to affect, prosequor to pursue, impertio to make partaker, impertior to be made partaker.

Q. What verbs will have an Ablative case with a b e x or de.

A. Verbs that betoken receiving, distance, or taking a way.

Give some Examples.

A. Accepit literas a Petro. He received a letter from Peter.

Petro is the Ablative case with the Proposition a governed

vened of accepit a verb of receiving. Audi ex nuntio, I heard by the messenger. Nuntio is the Ablative case with the Preposition ex, governed of audiuit, a verb of receiving.

Longe distat a nobis He is far distant from us, Nobis is the Ablative case with the Preposition a, governed of distat.

Eripuit e malis, I delivered thee from evils, Malis is the Ablative case with the Preposition e governed of eripui, a verb of taking away.

Q. When may this Ablative case be turned into a Dative?

A. After verbs of taking away; as, subtraxit mihi cingulum; He snatcht my girdle from me.

Mihi is the Dative case governed of subtraxit, a verb of taking away. Eripuit illi vitam. He took his life violently from him. Illi is the Dative case governed of eripuit, a verb of taking away.

Q. What Ablative case may verbs of comparing, or exceeding have?

A. An Ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Praefero hunc multis gradibus, I prefer this man by many degrees.

Gradibus is the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding, and is governed of Praefero, a verb of comparing.

Paulo intervallo illum superat, he is beyond the other but a little space. Intervallo, the word signifying the measure of exceeding, is the Ablative case governed of Praefero, a verb of comparing.

Q. What is the Rule of the Ablative case Absolute?

A. A Noun, or a Pronoun Substantive, joyned with a Participle, expressed or understood, and having none

non other word whereof it may be governed, shall be put in the Ablative case Absolute.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt. The King coming the enemies fled.

The Noun Substantive Rege joyned with the Participle fugiente, having no word whereon it could be governed, is put in the Ablative case Absolute.

Me duce vinces, I being Captain thou shalt overcome. Me a Pronoun Substantive joyned with the Participle existente understood, and having no other word whereon to be governed, is put in the Ablative case Absolute.

Q. How may the Ablative case Absolute be resolved?

A. By any of these words, dum whilst, cum when, quando when, si if, quanquam although, postquam after that.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Rege veniente the King coming, id est that is dum veniret Rex, whilst the King came. Me duce, I being Captain, id est that is, Si ego dux fuero if I shall be Captain.

Constructions of Passives.

Qu. What case will a verb Passive have after him?

A. A verb Passive will have after him an Ablative case with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Virgilius legitur a me. Virgil is read of me. Me is the Ablative case with the Preposition a, which is governed of legitur a verb Passive.

Tibi fama petatur, let fame be sought for by thee. Tibi is the dative case, governed of petatur a verb Passive.

Q. When shall the same^r ablative or Dative case be the Nominative case to the verb?

A. VWhen the English is made into Latine by the verb Active.

Q. Give an example or two?

A. Ego lego Virgilium, I read Virgil, a me of me, is turned into ego I. Petas tu famam, thou mayest seek for fame. Tibi the Dative case, is here turned into the Nominative tu.

Gerunds.

Qu. What case will Gerunds and Supines have?

A. Gerunds and Supines will have such case as the verbs that they come of.

Q. Give some examples?

A. Otium scribendi literas. Leisure of writing letters.

Literas is the Accusative case governed of the gerund in di scribendi, because the verb scribo, that it comes of, will have an Accusative case.

Ad consulendum tibi, to provide for thee. Tibi is the Dative case governed of the Gerund consulendum, because the verb consulo will have a Dative case.

Audire Poetas to hear Poets. Poetas is the accusative case governed of the Supine Auditum, because the verb Audio governs an Accusative case.

Q. When shall the English of the infinitive mood be made by the Gerund in di?

A. After any of these Nounes Substantives, Studium a desire, causa a reason, tempus time, gravis the cause, otium leisure, occasio, an occasion, libido desire,

desire, spes hope, opportunitas opportunity, voluntas will, modus manner, ratio a reason, gestus gesture, satietas fullness, potestas power, licentia licence, consuetudo custome, consilium purpose, vis power, norma a rule, amor the love, cupido desire, locus opportunity, and other like, if the verb should be of the Active voyce.

Q. After what else is the Gerund in Do used?

A. After certain Adjectives; as, *Cupidus visendi* desirous of seeing. *Certus eundi*, Resolved to go. *Peritus jaculandi* skilful in darting. *Gnarus bel-landi*, expert in feats of arms.

Q. When one hath the English of the Participle of the Present tense with this sign of, or with, coming after a Noun Adjective, how shall it be put in making Latine?

A. In the Gerund in Do; as, *Defessus sum ambulando*, I am weary with walking. with walking is made in Latine by the Gerund in do, *ambulando*.

Q. When else shall the Participle of the present tense in Latine making, be put in the gerund in Do?

A. VVhen it cometh without a Substantive with this sign in or by before him.

Q. Give an example or two.

A. *Cæsar dando*, sublevando, ignoscendo gloriam adeptus est, *Cæsar* got glory by giving, by succouring and by pardoning.

The Participles giving, succouring, and pardoning, having by before them, are made in the Gerund in Do. In *apparando totum hunc consumunt diem* They spend this whole day in getting ready. The Participle getting ready, having in before it, is made in Latin by the Gerund in Do.

Q. How may the same Gerund in Do be used?

A. Either without a Præposition, or with one of these Præposition, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *cum*, *in*, *pro*.

Q. Give some examples.

Ans.

Ans. Deterrent à bibendo, they deter or affright them from drinking.

Bibendo is used with a Preposition à. Ab amando, from loving, amando is used with the Preposition ab. Cogitat de edendo, he thinketh of eating. Edendo is used with De.

Ratio bene scribendi cum loquendo conjuncta est. The manner of writing is joyued with speaking. Loquendo is used with cum.

Q. When may the English of the Infinitive mood be put in the Gerund in dum?

Ans. VVhen it cometh after a reason, and sheweth the cause of a reason.

Qu. Give an example?

Ans. Dies mihi ut facis sit ad agendum vereor. I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my business.

To do my business, coming after the reason (or clause) I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me, and shewing the cause why I fear, is put in the gerund in dum.

Qu. How else is the Gerund in Dum used?

Ans. After one of these Prepositions, Ad to, ob for, propter because of, inter between, ante before.

Qu. Give some examples?

Ans. Ad capiendum hostes, to take the enemies. Ob (vel propter) redimendum captivos, for to redeem prisoners. Inter coenandum, at supper while. Ante damnandum before they be condemned.

Qu. When one hath this English must or ought in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this verb oportet, who may it be put in Latine?

Ans. In the Gerund in Dum, with this verb est set impersonally: and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be the Dativus.

Qu. Give an example?

Ans.

A. Abcundum est mihi. I must go hence.

The English must, that (if it had been made by oportet) should have been oportet me, I must is made by the Gerund and the verb est. Abcundum est. I must go, and the word I, that seems in English to be the Nominative case, is made in Latine by the Dative case mihi.

Supines.

Q. What is the first Supine, that hath the Active signification put after?

A. After Verbs and Participles, that betoken moving to a place.

Q. Give an Example.

A. Eo cubitum, I go to lye down.

Cubitum is the first Supine put after the verb eo. Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici?

Being suffered to see friends, can you forbear laughing? Spectatum is the first Supine governed of the Participle admissi.

Q. What is the latter Supine, which hath the Passive signification put after?

A. After these Nounes Adjectives, dignus worthy, indignus unworthy, turpis filthy, laevis ugly, proclivis prone, facilis easie, odiosus hateful, mirabilis wonderful, optimus the best, and such like.

Q. How may the same Supine also be turned?

A. Into the Infinitive Mood Passive; as it may indifferently be said in Latine, Facile factu, or facile fieri, easie to be done, factu being the latter Supine, and fieri the Infinitive Passive, either of which may be put after the Active facile.

Turpe dictu, or, turpe dici, dishonest to be spoken. Dictu is the latter Supine, and dici is the Infinitive Passive put after turpe.

The

The time.

Qu. **I**N what case be Nounes put, that betoken time?

A. Nounes that betoken part of time, be commonly put in the Ablative case; as, *Nocte vigilas*, thou watchest in the night.

Nocte is put in the Ablative case, because it signifieth in the night, which is part of time.

Luce dormis, thou sleepest in the day. *Luce* is put in the Ablative case, because it signifieth part of time in the day.

Q. But how are Nounes used, that betoken continual term of time without ceasing or intermission?

A. in the Accusative case; as, *Sexaginta annus natus*, threescore years old, *Sexaginta annos* is the Accusative case, because it signifieth a continuance of time, threescore yeares.

Hycem totam stertis, thou snozttest all winter. *Hycem totam* is the Accusative case, because it signifieth a continual terme of time, all winter.

Space of place.

Qu. **I**N what case be Nounes put, that betoken space between place and place?

A. Commonly in the Accusative case; as, *Pedem hinc ne discefferis*, go not thou a foot from this place.

Pedem is the Noun put in the Accusative case, because it signifieth the space of a foot.

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A Place.

Qu. **H**ow are Nouns Appellatives, (i. e. Common names) or names of great places put?

A. Nouns Appellatives, or names of great places be put with a Præposition, if they follow a verb that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place.

Q. Give some examples?

A. Vivo in Anglia, I live in England.

Anglia is the proper name of a great place or country, with the Præposition in put after vivo, the verb that signifieth in a place. Geni per Galliam in Italiam, I came by France into Italy. Galliam is the proper name of a great place, with the Præposition per, put after the verb veni, which signifieth by a place, and Italiam is the proper name of a great place, with the Præposition in, which is put after veni, signifying to a place.

Proficiscor ex urbe, I go a journey out of the City. Urbe is a noun Appellative put with the Præposition ex after the verb proficiscor, which signifieth from a place.

Q. How shall a Noun signifying in a place or at a place be put, if the place be a proper name of the first or second Declension, and singular number?

A. It shall be put in the Genitive case as Vixit Londini, he lived at London.

Londini is a Noun proper, signifying at a place, of the second Declension and singular number, and therefore it is put in the Genitive case.

Studuit Oxoniæ, he studied at Oxford. Oxoniæ is a noun proper of the first Declension, and singular number,

signifying at a place, and is therefore put in the genitive case.

Qu. what nouns Appellatives (or Common) are thus used in the Genitive case?

Ans. These Nouns, *Humi* on the ground, *domi* at home, *militiæ* in warfare, *belli* in war.

Qu. Give some examples.

Ans. *Procumbit humi bos.* The Ox lyeth on the ground.

Humi is of the second Declension and singular number, and put in the Genitive case, as if it were a proper name.

Militiæ enutritus est, he was brought up in warfare. *Militiæ* is of the first Declension and singular number, and put in the Genitive case, like a proper name. *Domus bellique oriosi vivitis*, ye live idle at home, and in war. *Domus* and *belli* are both of the second Declension and singular number, and are put in the Genitive case, as if they were proper names.

Qu. But what if the proper name of the place be of the third Declension, or of the plural number?

Ans. Then it shall be put in the Dative, or in the Ablative case.

Qu. Give an example or two.

Ans. *Militavit Carthagini*, or *Carthagine*, he was a soldier at Carthage.

Carthagini is of the third Declension and singular number, and is therefore put in the Dative case, and may also be put in the Ablative *Carthagine*.

Athenis natus est, he was born at Athens:

Athenis is of the first Declension, and of the Plural number, and is therefore put in the Dative, or Ablative case.

Qu. what common name of place may be likewise used in the Dative, or Ablative case?

Ans. *Rusthe* country; as *Ruri*, or, *Rure educatus est*.

He was brought up in the countrey.

Q. How shall the proper name of a place be put, if it signifie to a place?

A. It shall be put in the Accusative case without a Preposition; as, *Eo Romam*, I go to Rome.

Romam signifieth to a place, and is therefore put without a Preposition in the Accusative case.

Q. What common names of place may be likewise used in the Accusative case?

A. *Domus* and *Rus*, as, *Confere me domum*, I betake my self home. *Recipio me rus*, I go back again into the countrey.

Q. How shall the proper name of a place be put, if it signifie from a place, or by a place?

A. It shall be put in the Ablative case without a Preposition; as, *discessit Londino*, he went from London. *Profectus est Londino* (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. He went by London to Cambridge.

Q. What common names be likewise put in the Ablative case, without a preposition.

A. *Domus* and *Rus*, as, *Abiit domo*. He went from home. *Rure reversus est*, he is returned out of the countrey.

Impersonals.

Q. How may one know a verb Impersonal?

A. A verb Impersonal hath no Nominative case before it, and this word *it* or *there* is common y its signe.

Q. Give an example or two.

A. *Decet*, it becometh, *oportet aliquem esse*. There must be some body.

Q.

Q. But what if the verb Impersonal have neither of these words before it?

A. Then the word that seemeth to be the Nominative case, shall be such case as the verb Impersonal will have after it.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Me oportet, I must.

Me that seemeth as if it should be the Nominative ego, is the Accusative case, because the *Verbo* oportet will have such a case after it. *Tibi licet*, thou mayest; *Tibi*, which seemeth, as if it should be the Nominative case, is made by the Dative case, because the verb Impersonal *licet* will have a Dative case.

Q. What Impersonals require a Genitive case?

A. Interest it concerneth, refert it mattereth, and est for interest it concerneth, require a Genitive case of all casual words, except *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*, and *cujus*, the Ablative cases of Pronoun Possessive.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Interest omnium recte agere, It concerneth all men to do rightly.

Omnium is the Genitive case governed of interest.

Tua refert teipsum nosse. It concerneth thee to know thy self. *Tui* is the Ablative case of the Pronoun Possessive *tuius* put after refert.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative case?

A. Liber it lieth, licet it is lawful, patet it manifest, liquet it is clear, constat it is manifest, accedit it pleaseth, expedit it is expedient, prodest it profiteth, sufficit it sufficeth, vacat it is at leisure, accidit it befalleth, convenit it agreeth, contingit it happeneth, and other like.

Q. What Impersonals will have an Accusative case onely?

A. Delectat it delighteth, decet it becometh, juvat it helpeth, oportet it behoveth.

Q.

Q. What Impersonals will have also a Genitive case behde the Accusative?

A. Poeniter, it repenteth, tædet it irketh, pudet it a shameth, miseret it pittiet, miserescit it beginneth to pittie; as, nostri nosmet poenitet, it repenteth us of our selves.

Nostri is the Genitive case plural, and nosmet the Accusative case after poeniter. Me civitatis tædet. It irketh me of the city. Civitatis is the Genitive, and me is the Accusative case after tædet; pudet me negligentem. I am ashamed of my negligence. Me is the Accusative case, and negligentem is the Genitive after pudet. Miseret me tui, I pittie thee. Me is the Accusative case, and tui the Genitive after miseret. Te illorum miserescet, I begin to pittie them. Me is the Accusative case, and illorum the Genitive after miserescet.

Q. What case do verbs Impersonalls of the Passive voice, being formed of Neuters, govern.

A. They govern such cases, as the verbs Neuters which they come of.

Qu. Give an example?

Ans. Parcatur sumptui, let cost be spared.

Sumptui is the Dative case governed of the verb Impersonal parcatur; because we say parcamus pecuniam, let us spare cost; making the verb Neuter parcamus to govern the Dative case pecuniam.

Qu. What will a verb Impersonal of the Passive voice have?

Ans. Like case as other verbs Passives have; as, Benefic multis à principe. It is done well to many by the Prince.

The Impersonal Passive Benefic hath an Ablative case with a Preposition after him, because personal Passives have so.

Q. But is the Ablative case with a Preposition always expressed after Impersonal Passives?

Ans. No, many times the case is not expressed, but understood; as, *maxima vi certatur*, it is fought with very great force, (*subaudi* understand) *illis* of them.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the verb being a verb Neuter, how may we change it?

A. VVe may well change the verb Neuter into the Impersonal in *tu*; as, *In ignem posita est, fletur*. She is put into the fire, it is wept (of them) for they weep.

The verb *fletur* being a Neuter is changed into the Impersonall *fletur*; because a deed is signified to be done of many, for many wept.

A Participle.

Q. VV *What case do participles govern?*

A. Participles govern such cases as the verbs that they come of.

Q. Give some examples.

Ans. *Fruiturus amicis*, Like to enjoy his friends,

Fruiturus governs the Ablative case *amicis*, because the verb *Fruor*, that it comes of, will have an Ablative case. *Consulens tibi*, consulting for thee; *tibi* is the Dative case governed of the Participle *consulens*, because the verb *Consulo* will have a dative case. *Diligendus ab omnibus*, to be beloved of all men. *Omnibus* is the Ablative case with a Preposition after *diligendus*, because the verb Passive *dilegor*, that it cometh of, will have an ablative case with a Preposition.

Q. How many wayes may Participles be changed into Nounes?

A. Four manner of wayes.

Q. Which is the first?

Ans.

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed with another case then the verb that it cometh of.

Q. Give an example.

A. Appetens vini. Greedy of wine.

The word Appetens governs a Genitive case, where as the verb appeto governs an Accusative, and therefore the Participle is turned into a Noun.

Q. which is the second?

A. When it is compounded with a Præposition, which the verb that it cometh of, cannot be compounded withall.

Q. Give an Example?

A. Indoctus untaught.

Indoctus is compounded with the præposition in, which the verb doceo is never compounded withall, & therefore it is a Noun, not a Participle, Innocens, innocent. Innocens is also compounded with the Præposition in, which the verb noceo, is not compounded withall.

Q. which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of comparison.

Q. Give an example or two?

A. Amans loving, amantior more loving, amantissimus very loving, Doctus learned, Doctior more learned, Doctissimus most learned.

Q. what is the fourth?

A. When it hath no respect, nor expressed difference of time.

Q. Give an example or two?

A. Homo laudatus. A man laudable. Puer amandus, id est, amari dignus, a child worthy to be loved.

Q. How are all these properly called?

A. Nouns Participles.

Q. what case do Participles govern, when they are changed into Nouns?

A. Genitive case; as, Fugitans litium, absconding

ing of lutes. *Indotus* pile, unskilful at ball, *Cupientissimus* ini, very desirous of thee, *Lactis* a. *bunians*; abounding in milk.

Q. What signification have these Participial voices perous, exosus, and perzelus, when they govern an Accusative case?

A. Always the Active; as *Exosus* *sevitiam* hating cruelty, *Vitam* *perlasus* weary of life.

The Adverb.

Q. **W**hat Adverbs require a Genitive case?

A. Adverbs of quantity, time and place.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Multum* *lucris* much gain.

Multum is an Adverb of quantity, which governs the Genitive case *lucris*. *Tunc* *temporis* at that time *Tunc* is an Adverb of time & governs the Genitive case *temporis*. *Ubique* *gentium*, In every country. *Gentium* is the Genitive case plural governed of *ubique* every where, which is an Adverb of place.

Q. What Adverbs will have a Dative case.

A. Certain that come of Nounes, which have a Dative case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Venit obviam illi*, He came to meet him.

Illi is the Dative case governed of *obviam*, because *obvius* the Noun Adjective will have a Dative case. *Canit similiter huic*, He sings like this man.

Huic is the Dative case governed of the Adverb *similiter*, because the Adjective *similis* of which it comes, will have a Dative.

Q. What Dative cases are used adverbially?

A.

A. eberit
due t
in the
by ha

Q.

A. which

Q.

A.

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Q.

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A. *Tempori* in time, *luci* by day; *vesperi* in the evening; as *Tempori surgendum*, we must rise in due time *Vesperi cubandum*, we must go to bed in the evening. *Luci laborandum*, we must labour by day.

Q. What Adverbs will have an Accusative case?

A. Certain Adverbs which come of Prepositions, which have an Accusative case.

Q. Give an example or two?

A. *Propius urbem*, nearer the City.

Propius will have an Accusative case, because *prope* the Preposition hath such a case.

Proxime castra, next to the tents.

Castra is the accusative case governed of *Proxime*, because *Prope* the Preposition, that it comes of, will have an Accusative case.

Q. When are Prepositions changed into Adverbs?

A. When they be set without a case, or else do form the degrees of Comparison.

The Conjunction.

Q. What Conjunctions couple like cases?

A. Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, and these four, *quam*, *nisi*, *præterquam*, as, *as*, *Xenophon & Plato fuerunt æquales*. *Xenophon* and *Plato* were equals.

The Conjunction Copulative *Et*, couples the two Nominative cases *Xenophon* and *Plato*.

Q. But are they never put between diverse cases?

A. Yes, sometimes; as, *Studi Roma, & Athenis*.
I studied at Rome, and at Athens.

Et couples between *Romæ* of the Genitive and *Athenis*

mis of the *Ablative case*. Est liber meus, & fratris. It is mine and my brothers book. Et couples between meus of the *Nominative*, and fratris of the *Genitive case*. Emi fundum centum nummis & pluris. I bought land for an hundred pound and more. Et couples between nummis of the *Ablative*, and pluris of the *Genitive case*.

Q. What Conjunctions commonly joyn like Moods and Tenses together.

A. Copulatives and Disjunctives; as, Petrus & Ioannes precabantur, & docebant. Peter and John did pray and preach.

The conjunction Copulative (&) couples præbantur and docebant together, which are both of the *Indicative mood*, and *Preterimperfect tense*.

Q. But do they not couple divers tenses?

A. Yes, sometimes; as, Et habetur, & referetur tibi à me gratia. I both do thank you, and will thank you.

Habetur the *Present tense*, and referetur the *Future tense*, are coupled together by Et.

The Præposition.

Q. What Præposition is sometime not expressed but understood?

A. This Præposition *in*, neverthelesse the casual word is put in the *Ablative case*; as, Habete loco parentis, I have thee in stead of a Father or Mother, that is, in loco in stead.

Q. What case doth a verb Compound require sometimes?

A. A verb Compound requireth the case of the Præposition that he is compounded withall.

Qu.

Q. Give some Examples.

Ans. Exeo domo. I go out of the house.

Domo is the Ablative case governed of the Preposition ex, that exeo is compounded withall. Prætereo te infalutatum, I passe by thee unsaluted. Te is the Accusative case governed of the preposition Præter, which Prætereo is compounded withall. Adeo templum. I go to the Church.

Templum is the Accusative case governed of the Preposition ad, wherewith adeo is compounded.

The Interjection.

Q. What case do Interjections require?

A. Certain Interjections require a Nominative case; certain, a Dative; certain, an Accusative; and certain, a Vocative.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection, that requires a Nominative case?

A. O festus dies hominis. O the joyfull day of a man.

Dies is the Nominative case governed of the Interjection O.

Q. Give an example of an Interjection, that requires a Dative case?

Ans. Hei mihi, woe is me.

Mihi is the dative case governed of hei.

Q. Give an example of a Interjection, that requires an Accusative case?

A. Heu stirpem invisam. O the hated stock.

Stirpem is the accusative case governed of heu.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection governing the Vocative case?

A. Proh sancte Jupiter, O holy Jupiter.

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Jupiter is the Vocative case governed of Proh.

Q. what other case will proh have?

*A. The same proh, will have an Accusative case;
as, Proh Deum, atque hominum fidem, & the faith
of the gods, and of men.*

Fidem is the Accusative case governed. of Proh,

THE

THE
EXAMPLES
OF THE
English Rules

Grammatically Construed :

And the first words e-
specially of the Nounes and Verbs
set down in the Margent,
referring to the INDEX
how to decline
them,

Very necessary for all
such as would throughly teach
or learn that Second PART
of the *Common*
Accidence.

THE

Lib.



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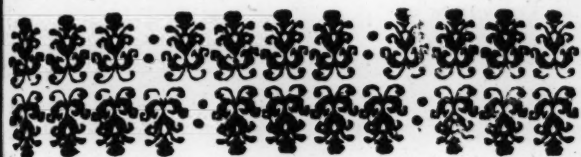
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THE
EXAMPLES
OF THE
ENGLISH-RULES
Grammatically construed.

The first CONCORD.

^a Mas tu ? Lovest thou ?
Rex doth the King ^b venit come he or no ?

^a Ama tu. Love thou.

Ille let him ^a amaro love,

^b Est it is meus liber my book.

^b Venit there came quidam one ad to me ^c me.

Si if ^d cupis thou desirest ^e placere to please ^f magistro
the master, & utere use thou diligentia diligence, nec
neither ^h sis be thou tantus cessator so great a slug-
gard, ut as that ⁱ indigeas thou mayest need ^k calcari-
bus spurres.

Præceptor the master ^l leget readeth, vero but
^m vos ye ⁿ negligitis neglect.

Ego I & and tu thou ^h sumus are ^o in tuto in
safeguard.

^a Amo
^b Venio.

^c Ego.
^d Cupio
^e Placeo.
^f Magister.
^g Vro.
^h Sum.
ⁱ Indigeo.
^k Calcav.
^l Lego.
^m Tu.
ⁿ Negligo
^o Tuto.

Tu

Perichlor. Tu thou & and pater (thy) father P perichloramini
are in jeopardy.

q Accersor. Pater (the) father & and p xceptor (thy) master
q accersent send for me thee. * Itz the falling out
amantium of lovers h est is red in gratio the reu-
ing amoris of love Enim s n t quid what, nisi but
vora prayers h supersunt remain.

x Percussit (she) stroke y pectora (her) breasts,
quoque and also y pectus (her) breast z sunt became
a robora oake.

b Surgere to rise c diluculo betimes in the morn-
ing d est is e saluberrimum a very wholesome thing.

f Scire to know multum much, d est is e jucundis-
sima vita a most pleasant life.

g Incundus.

The second Concord.

Cerrus amicus a sure friend h cernitur is tried
in i incerta * re in a doubtful matter.

Homo a man armatus armed. Ager a field colendus
to be tilled. Hic vir this man. d Est it is meus herus
my master.

Rex the King & and Regina the Queen d (sum
are) * beati blessed.

The third Concord.

Vir the man i sapit is wise, qui which m loquitur
speaketh n pauca few (words.)

Veni I came in p tempore in time, q quod which
d est is r primum the chiefest f omnium * rerum of all
things.

Tu

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Tu thou^t dormis sleepst nultum much & and^u
 potas drinkest (ape ofien, ambo^q quæ both which
 (things) ^d sunt are ^z inimica hurtful⁷ corpori to
 the body.

Gaudeo I am glad quod that tu thou bene^z vales
 art in good health. Gaudeo I am glad^a te that thou
 bene^z valere art in good health.

Jubeo I bid ut that tu thou^b abeas go hence.

Jubeo I bid^a te that thou^b abire go hence.

Habuit he had^d equum a horse, & and^o mulam
 a mule^f quos which^z vendidit he sold.

Imperium the rule & and dignitas the dignity^f,
 quæ which^h petisti thou hast required.

Arcus the bow & andⁱ calami the arrows^z sunt
 areⁱ bona good, Arcus the b^w, & andⁱ calami the
 arrows, ^f quæ which^m fregisti thou hast broken.

^t Dormio.
^u Poto.
^z Inimicus.
^y Corpus.
^z Valeo.
^a Tu.
^b Abeo.
^c Habeo.
^d Equus.
^e Mula.
^f Quis.
^g Vendo.
^h Peti.
ⁱ Calamus.
^k Sum.
^l Bona.
^m Frango.

The case of the Relative.

Est (he) is miser wretched, qui who^a admiratur
 admires^o nummos money.

Felix (he is) happy^f quem whom^p aliena^q peri-
 cula other harmes^z faciunt do make^f cautum
 wary.

Noli do not thou, ^u amare love^z divitias riches,
^f quod which^z est is⁷ sordidissimum the basest^a om-
 nium of all (things.)

Hei woe^a mihi to me, qualis what one^b erat was
 be^p Erat he was talis such a one, ^c qualem as nun-
 quam^d vidi I never saw.

Quibus to whom^f voluisti (thou) wouldest^z
 me that I^z agere should give^h gratias thanks, ^z egi,
 I have given (thanks.)

^e Quibus
^h Gratias.

ⁿ Admiror.
^o Nummus.
^p Alienus.
^q Periculum.
^r Facio.
^f Cautus.
^t Nolo.
^u Amo.
^x Drutius.
^y Sordidus.
^z Omnis.
^a Ego.
^b Sum.
^c Qualis.
^d Video.
^e Qui.
^f Volo.

i Res
k Facio.

l Narro.
m Video.
n Locutus
o Deductus
p Sentio.

q Vter

r Existimo.
s Nosco.
t Ille.
u Incipio.
x Hic
y Omnis.
z Do.
a Tu.

a Qui.
b Habeo.
c Proceo.
d Statuo.
e Vior.
f Virtus.
g Sum.
h Bonus.
i Imperator
k Romanus
l Ingredior
m Habeo
n Occid.
o Sui
p Appropinquo.

q I.
q Dico
r Parisii

Quibusⁱ rebusⁱ with what things adductus be-
ing moved^k fecisti^k hast thou done (it)?

Quæ^e which things nunc now non^b est there is
not locus timeⁱ narrandi to tell.

Videst^m thou seest in^e quemⁿ locum unto what
passe^o res the matter^b sit is^o deducta brought.

Senties^p thou shalt perceive qui vir what a fel-
low^b sum I am.

Quarumⁱ rerum of which things^e utram whe-
ther velim I desire minus lessse non possum I cannot
facile easily^x existimare esteem.

Ego I non^t novi knew notⁱ illum him^e cujus cau-
sa for whose sake^u incipis thou beginnest^x hoc this
(matter.)

Omnia all things^x dabuntur shall be given^{tibi}
thee^a quibus of which^b habes thou hast opus need.

Cui whom utrum whether^e procedam I should
go obvium to meet nondum^a statui (I) have not yet
determined.

Utere use^f vertute virtue^a, qua then which
nihil nothing^t est us^a melius better.

Quantus how great a man^t erat was Julius Ce-
sar, quoⁱ Imperatore who being General, Romanis
the Romans primum firstⁱ ingressi sunt entered into
Britanniam Britain.

Habuit (he) had ferrum a knife^a quo with whichⁱ
occideret he would have slain^o se himselfe.

Avis the bird^a quæ which^p appellatur is called
passer a sparrow, or, avis the bird, qui which^p ap-
pellatur is called passer a sparrow.

Estne is not^e ea that Lutetia, quam which nos
we^a dicimus do call^a Parisios Paris^t & Estne is ne-
ce^e ea that Lutetia, quos which nos we^a dicimus do
call^a Parisios Paris,

Construction

Construction of Nounes Substantives.

F Acundia the eloquence ^f Ciceronis of Cicero. O-
pus the work ^t Virgilii of Virgil. Amator a lover ^f Cicero
^t Virgilii.
^u Studiorum of studies. Dogma the opinion ^x Platonis
^u Studium
^x Plato.
^y Multa many things ^z impediunt have letted ^{ay} Multas
^{me} me. ^b Pauca a few things ^{similia} like ^d his to ^z Impedio.
^a Ego.
^e nonnulla some things, huiusmodi of this sort. ^b Paucus.
^f Multum & lucri much gain. ^h Quantum ⁱ negotii ^c Similis
^{how} how much businesse? ^z id ^l operis that work. ^d Hic.
^e Nonnullus.
^f Multus.
^g Lustratus.
^h Quantum.
ⁱ Negotium.
^k Is.
^l Opus.
^m Bonus.
ⁿ Indoles.
^u Mina.

o Ingenium, p Ego. q Tuus. r Iudicium. s Sum. t Filius. u Mina.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case.

Cupidus covetous ^x auri of Gold. Peritus expert ^z Omnium.
^y belli of war. Ignarus, ignorant ^z omnium of all ^{Animus.}
things. Fidens bold ^a animi of courage. Dubius doubt- ^b Mens.
full ^b mentis of mind. Memor minasul ^c praeteriti of ^d Futurum.
that that is past. Reus accused ^d furii of theft. ^e Ego.
Aliquis some one ^e nostrum of us primus the first ^f Omnis.
omnium of all. ^g Quis.
^h Sum.
ⁱ Vicinus.
^z Quid

^f Cujus fundus whose ground ^b est it is ⁱ vicini ⁱ Vicinus.
^z Quod

- Q**uid agitur ^k what is done in ^l ludo ^m literario in the Schoole? ⁿ studetur it is studied, that is, the boys ply their books.
- ⁿ Cuius sententia ^h whose saying ^h est is it? ^o Cicero Cicero's. ^p Quanti for how much? ^q emisti hast thou bought? ^r librum the book? ^s parvo for a little.
- ^t Cuius ^h whose ^z est is domus the house? non ^u vestra not yours, sed but ^z nostra ours.
- ^y Sinistra the left ^h est is mollior the softer ^z animum of the eaves.
- Cicero ^u eloquentissimus the eloquentest oratorum of the Orators.
- ^u Frigidior more cold ^d glacie then ice.
- ^u Doctior better learned ^f multo by much.
- ^s Altior higher ^h uno ⁱ pede by one foot.
- ^g Altius ^h Vnus, ⁱ Pen.

The Dative case.

- ^k Corpus ^l Hei, ^m Brilant, ⁿ Omnibus, ^o Favens, ^p Ego
- L**abor labour est is utilis, profitable ^k corpori to the body. ^l Aequalis equal ^l Hectori to Hector. ^l Idoneus fit ^m bello for war. ^l Lucundus pleasant ⁿ omnibus to all persons. ^l Supplex ^l suppliant. ^o parenti to his parent.
- ^l Proprium proper ^p mihi to me.
- ^l Flebilis or ^l leneus to be lamented ⁿ omnibus of all men. ^l Formidabilis or ^l formidandus to be feared ^q hosti of his enemy.

The Accusative case.

- ^r Altus, ^s Latus, ^t Longus
- T**urris a tower ^r aka high centum ⁱ pedes an hundred feet. ^l Arbor a tree ^s lata broad tres ^t digitos three

three fingers. Liber a book crassus thick tres ^u pollices, ^u Pollicis
or ^z tribus ^u pollicibus three inches. ^z Tres.

The Ablative case.

A Bundans abounding ^y copiis in wealth. ^z Crura ^y Copia.
^z Abighs ^a plena loaden ^b thymo with thyme. Vacu. ^z Crus.
^u voyd ira, iræ, or ab ira of anger. Nulla epistola no ^a Plenus.
letter inanis voyd ^c aliqua ^d re of some matter. Ditif. ^b Thymus.
simus very rich ^e agri in ground. ^z Omnia all places ^d Res.
^z sunt are ^a plena full ^b stultorum of fooles. Quis who ^e Agit.
nisi but inops (one that is) empty ⁱ mentis of un- ^f Omnis.
derstanding ^a respuat would refuse aurum gold ^l obla- ^g Sum.
tum being offered. Integer (a man that is) upright ⁱ Mens.
vix of life, que and purus clear from ^m sceleris wick- ^k Respuo.
edness, ^a eget needeth not ^o jaculis the darts Mauri of ^l Oblatus.
the Moore, nec nor ^p arcu the bow. Expers voyd ^f om- ^m Scelus.
nium of all things. Corpus a body inane voyd of ani- ⁿ Egeo.
mae a soul. ^o laculum. ^p Arcus.

Dignus worthy ^a honore of honour. Captus deprived ^q Honor.
^z oculis of eyes. Præditus endued ^f virtute with vertue. ^r Oculus.
Contentus conten- ^t paucis with few things. ^f Virtus.
Dignus worthy ^u laudari to be praised. Contentus ^u Laudor.
content ^z vivere to live in ^y pace in peace. ^x Vivo.
^y Pax.

Construction of the Pronoun.

P Ars part ^z tui of thee. Amor the love ^a mei of me. ^z Tu.
^a Ars ^b tua thy art. Imago ^b tua thy image. ^a Ego.
Nemo none ^e vestrum of you. Aliquis some one no- ^b Tuus.
strum of us. ^d Major the bigger vestrum of you. ^d Ma- ^c Tu.
ximus - nata the eldest ^a nostrum of us. ^d Magnus.
^e Natus.

K

Conj

Construction of the Verb; and first with a Nominative case.

f Sum
g Malus
h Fio
i Vocor
k Salutor
l Tu
m Divites
n Habitor
o Dormio
p Cubo
q Somnio
r Studio
s Quisquam
t Meo
u Currere
x Mandem

Fama fame ^f est is & malum an evill thing. Malus an evill person cultura by due ordering ^h fit is made bonus good. Cræsus ⁱ vocatur is called dives rich. Horatius Horace ^k salutatur is saluted Poeta Poet. Malo ^l I had rather ^l te that thou ^f esse wert ^m divitem rich, quam then ⁿ haberi accounted. Incedo I go claudere lame. Petrus Peter ^o dormit sleepeth securus secure. Tu thou ^p cubas lyest down supinus having thy face upward. ^q Somnias thou dreamest vigilans waking. ^r Studeto study thou stans standing. Non decet it doth not become ^s quenquam any man ^t meire to pisa ^u curra-rem running, aut or ^x mandentem eating. Loquor ^l speak frequens often.

y Epistula
z Affuesco
a Bibo

Taceo I hold my tongue multus much. Scribo write ^y Epistolas Letters rarissimus very seldom. ^z affuescas accustom not (thy self) ^a bibere to drink vinum wine jejuna fasting.

The Genitive case.

b Sum
c Pater
d Inspiciens
e Dico
f Puto
g Exira
h Dementia
i Disco
k Didiscen

Hæc vestis this garment ^b est is ^c patris my fathers. ^b Est it is the property ^d inspicientis of fool ^e dicere to say non ^f putaram I had thought. ^g Est it is the point ^h repetundæ extremæ ⁱ dementia of extreme madness ^j discere to learn ^k didiscen (things that are) to be unlearned. ^b Est it is the

duty ^lorantis of one praying ^mcogitare to think of ^lOrans
 nihil nothing nisi but ⁿcoelestia heavenly things. ^mCogito
ⁿCelestis

Hic codex this book ^best is meus mine. Hæc do-
 mus this house ^best is vestra yours. Non ^best it is not
 meum my property mentiri to lye. ^bEst it is ^pnostrum
 our part non ^qinferre not to offer ^rinjuriam wrong. ^rInjuria
^bEst it is ^ttuum thy duty ^rpati to suffer ^momnia all
 things juxta alike. ^tTuus
^tPotior
ⁿOranis

Probitas honesty ^rducitur is reckoned ^yparvi little
 worth. Nobilitas nobility ^rpenditur is esteemed ^ama-
 ximi very much worth. Hic this man ^balligat chargeth ^aMagnus
^ase himself ^dfurti vel furto of theft. ^eAdmonuit he ^bAligo
 advised me me ^rerrati vel errato of (my) mistake. ^cSui
^rDamnatus est he is condemned de ^apecuniis i repe-
 tundis of money unjustly taken. ^dFurtum
^eAdmoneo
^fErratum

^kSaragit he hath enough to do ⁱsuarum ^mrerum
 of his own business. Deus O God ⁿmiserere have
 mercy ^omei on me. ^gDamnatio
^hPecunia
ⁱRepetundo
^kSarago
^lSuis

Obliviscor I forget ^pcarminis the song. ^mRes
 Recordor I call to minde ^qpueritiam my child-hood. ⁿMiseror
 Obliviscor I forget ^rlectionem my lesson. Memini I
 remember ^ttui vel te thee. Memini I make mention de
 te of thee. Ego or indigeo I have need! ^ttui vel te
 of thee. Porior I conquer ^rUrbis the City, potior I ob-
 tain ^mvoto my desire. ^oEgo
^pCarmin
^qPueritia
^rLegeo
^tTui
^cUrbs
^mPossum

The Dative case.

x Omnis.
y Hic.
z Sum.

NOn dormio I sleep not x omnibus to all men. Habeo I have it y huic for this man, non not z tibi for thee.

Non z est I have not argentum money. Scio I know non z esse tibi that thou hast not argentum money.

a Ego.

Sum I am praesidie a safeguard tibi to thee. Hares this thing a est is voluptati a pleasure a mihi to me.

a Pignus.
b Vitium.
c Tu.
d Ducto
e Laus.

Do I give vestem (my) garment tibi to thee a pignori for a pawn. Verto I impute hoc this b vitio for a fault c tibi to thee. Tu thou d ducis judgest hoc this e laudi a commendation c tibi to thee.

The Accusative case.

f Facto.
g Promptus.
h Lascivus.
i Vir.
k Lascivus.
l Pecunia.
m Dormio.
n Somnus.
o Endimion.
p Vita.
q Pecunia.
r Lascivus.
s Qui.
t Gladius.
u Ego.

VSus use f facit makes (men) g promptus ready. Feminae women h ludificantur do befool i viros men. k Largitur he freely bestoweth l pecuniam money. m Dormis thou sleepest n somnum the sleep o Endimionis of Endimion. Gaudeo I rejoyce gaudium a joy. Vivo I live p vitam a life. Rogo I ask q te thee r pecuniam money. Doceo I teach te thee s literas the letters. t Quod which exhorter I exhort u te thee jamdu cum now a great while. Exuo I put off v gladium my sword a me from me.

The

The Ablative case.

F Er it be striketh *7* cum bim^a gladio with a sword:

Taceo I hold my tongue ^a metu for fear. ^b Egit he handled ^c causum the cause ^d summa eloquentia with exceeding great eloquence.

• Vendidi I sold (it) ^a auro for gold ^b Emptus sum I am bought ^c argento for money ^d Quanti for how much ^e mercatus es hast thou bought ^f hunc ^g equum this horse ^h Certe truly, ⁱ pluris for more quam then ^j vellem I would.

^a Affluis thou aboundest ^b opibus in wealth.

^a Cares thou wantest ^b virtute vertue. Expleo I fill ^c te thee ^d fabulis with tales. ^e Spoliavit he plundered ^f me me bonis ^g omnibus of all my goods. ^h Oneras thou ⁱ Equus overghast ^j Romachum (thy) stomach ^k cibo with meat. ^l Levabo I will ease ^m te thee ⁿ hoc ^o onere of thy burden.

^a Accipit he received ^b literas a letter ^c Petro from Peter. ^d Audiui I heard ^e ex ^f nuncio by the messenger. ^g Distat he is distant longe a great way ^h no- bis from us. ⁱ Eripui I have delivered ^j te thee ^k ma- lis from evils. ^l Subtraxit he plucked ^m cingulum (my) girdle ⁿ o mihi from me. ^o Eripuit he took ^p vitam his life ^q illo from him.

^a Præfero I Preferre ^b hunc this man ^c multis ^d 7 gradibus by many degrees.

^a Superat he is beyond ^b illum him ^c paulo ^d inter- valo a little space.

^a Accipio. ^b Litera. ^c Petro. ^d Audio. ^e Nuncius ^f Disso. ^g Ego. ^h Eripio. ⁱ Malus. ^j Subtraho. ^k Cingulus. ^l Vita. ^m Ille. ⁿ Multus. ^o Gradus. ^p Supero. ^q Paulus. ^r Intervallum.

c Rex
d Venio.
e Hostis
f Fugio.
g Ego.
h Dux
i Vince
k Sum

Rege the King^d veniente coming^e hostes the e-
nemies^f fugerunt fled. & Me^d duce I being Captain
i vinctes thou shalt overcome.

Rege the King^d veniente coming, id est that is
dum whilst Rex the King^d veniret came. & Me^h duce
I being Captain, id est, that is, si if ego I^k fuero shall
be dux Captain.

Construction of Passives

I Legor
m Petor
n Peto.

Virgilius Virgil^l legitur is read a^k me of me. Fa-
ma let fame^m petatur be sought for eibi by thee.
I lego read Virgilium Virgil, Tu thouⁿ petas mayest
seek for famam fame.

Gerunds.

o Scribe
p Litera.
q Consulo
r Tu
s Audio
t Poeta.
u Viso
x Ego
y Loculo
z Bello
a Ambulo
b Adipiscor
c Giris.
d Do
e Sublevo
f Ignosco
g Consumo
h Hic
p Cogito.

O Tium treasure^o scribendi of writing^r literas let-
ters. Ad^q consulendum to consult^r tibi for thee
s Auditum to hear^t Poetas Poets.

Cupidus desirous^u visendi to see. Certus resolved
x cundi to go. Peritus skilfull^y jaculandi of darning.
Gnarus expert^z bellandi in making war.

Sum I am, defessus weary^a ambulando with walk-
ing. Caesar badeptus est hath got^c gloriam glory^d dando
by giving, e sublevando by relieving, f ignoscendo by
pardoning: & Consumunt they spent^h huncⁱ totum
h diem this whole day in^l apparando in getting ready.
m Deterrent they affright, aⁿ bibendo from drink-
ing, ab^s amando from loving, p Cogitat be^t thinketh de
i Torus k Dies l Apparo m Deterreo n Bibo o Amo.

g edendo

Lib. 3. of the Accidence.

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g edendo of eating. Ratio the manner * scribendi of ^c *Eas*
 writing^{est} is ^t conjuncta joyned cum^v loquendo with ^s *Sum*
 speaking. Vereor I am afraid ut dies satis ^c sit that a ^t *Coniumbus*
 day may not be enough * mihi for me ad agendum ^u *Loquor*
 to do my buisnesse. Ad ^v capiendum to take ^z hostes ^x *Ego*
 the enemies. Ob (vel propter) ^a redimendum to redeem ^y *Capio*
 captivos the prisoners. Inter ^c coenandum at supper ^a *Redimo*
 while. Ante ^d damnandum before they be condemned. ^b *Captivus*
 Abeundum est f mihi I must go hence. ^c *Ceno*
^d *Damno*
^e *Abeo*
^f *Ego*

Supines.

E O I go ^z cubitum to lye down. ^h Amici friends ⁱ ad-
 missi being admitted spectatum to see, ^k teneatis ⁱ *Admissus*
 canye forbear ⁱ risum laughter ? ^k *Teneo*
 Facile easy ^a factu to be done. ^m facile easy ^o fieri
 to be done. P Turpe dishonest ^q dictu to be spoken P tur-
 pe dishonest ^r dici to be spoken. ^q *Facio*
^o *Fio*
^p *Turpio*
^q *Dico*
^r *Disco*

Time.

V I gilas thou watchest ^t nocte in the night. ^u Dor-
 mis thou sleepest ^z luce in the day. Sexaginta ^y *Nox*
 annos natus, Threescore years old. ^z Stertis thou ^y *Dormio*
 surtest ^a totam ^b hyemem all the winter. ^z *Lux*
^a *Totus*
^b *Hyems*

Space of Place.

N E c discesseris depart thou not ^d pedem a foot ^d *Discedo*
 hinc hence. ^d *Pa*

A Place.

e Venio
f Gallia
g Italia
h Verbs
i Vro
k Londinum
l Studeo
m Oxonia
n Procumbit
o Humus
p Enutritio
q Militia
r Otiosus
s Domus
t Bellum
u Miſio
x Carthago
y Nascor
z Aibeneo
a Educator
b Rus
c Roma
d Ego
e Domus
f Disido
g Londinum
h Proficiscor
i Cantabrigia
k Albo
l Revertor

Vivo I live in Anglia in England. • Veni I came
per f Galliam by France in g Italian in Italy.
Proficiscor I go a journey ex h urbe out of the
city.

i Vixit he lived k Londini at London. l Studuit he
studied m Oxonia at Oxford.

Bos the Oxe n procumbit lyeth o humi on the ground.
p Enutritus est he was brought up a militie in warfare.
Vivitis ye live r otiosi idle s domi at home que and
t belli in war.

u Militavit he was a souldier x Carthagini or x Car-
thagine at Carthage. y Natus est he was borne z Athe-
nis at Athens.

a Educatus est he was brought up b ruri or b rure
in the country. Eo I go c Romam to Rome. Conſero I
betake d me my self e domum home. Recipio me I be-
take me again rus into the country. f Discessit he de-
parted g Londino from London. h Profectus est he
went a journey i Londine (vel per Londinum) by Lon-
don i Cantabrigiam to Cambridge. k Abiit he went
domo from home. l Reversus est he is returned b rure
from the country.

Imperſonals.

m Sum
n Aliquis
o Tu
p Omnis
q Aget

Oporteret there must m esse be n aliquem some body.
Oporteret d me, I must. Licet o tibi thou may.
Interest it concerneth p omnium all men q agere to
deal recte rightly.

Referre

Refert it concerneth tua thee. nōsse to have known
 seipsum thy self.

Pœnitet it repenteth nosmet us nosri of our selves.

Tædet it irkeb d me me civitatis of the city.

Pudet it ashameth d me me negligentie of my negli-

gence. Misereat it pitieth me me cui for thee. Miserefcit
 it begins to pity d me me illorum of them.

Parcatur ¶ umptui let cost be spared. Parcamus

let us spare pecuniae money. Benefic it is done well
 multis to many a Prince by the Prince.

Certatur (ab illis) they strive maxima vi with
 a very great force

Posita est she is put in ignem into the fire.

Fleunt they wept.

Tua.
 Nosco
 Tu.
 Nosmet
 Civitas
 Negligentia
 Tu
 Misere
 Miserefcit
 Illorum
 Parcar
 Parcamus
 Benefic
 Multis
 Princeps
 Maxima
 Vi
 Posita
 Sum
 Ignis

A Participle.

Fruiturus like to enjoy amicis (his) friends. Con-
 sulens consulting tibi for thee. Diligendus to be
 beloved ab omnibus of all. Appetens greedy vini
 of wine.

Indoctus untaught. Innocens innocent.

Amans loving, amantior more loving, amantissimus
 very loving.

Homo a man laudatus laudable. Puer a boy aman-
 dus (id est) that is, amari dignus, worthy to be
 loved.

Fugitans avoiding litium suits. Indoctus unskill-
 full pilæ at ball. Cupientissimus most desirous
 of thee. Abundans abounding lactis with milk.

Exosus bating sævitiam cruelty. Pertæsus weary
 of vitam life.

n Antea
 o Tu
 p Omnis
 q Vinum
 r Amor
 s Lis
 t Pila
 u Læ
 x Sævitia
 y Vita

The Adverb.

2 *Excrash.*
 3 *Tempus.*
 b *Gens.*
 2 *Venis.*
 c *Ille.*
 d *Senio.*
 e *Hic.*
 f *Surgens.*
 g *Cubo.*
 h *Laboro.*
 i *Prope.*

Multum ²lucris much gain. Tunc ³temporis at that time. Ubique ^bgentium Every where.
 * Venit he came obviam to meet * illi him. ^dCanit he singeth similiter like ^ehuic this man.
^fSurgendum we must rise tempori in time. ^gCubandum we must go to bed vesperi in the evening. ^hLaborandum we must work lucis by day.
ⁱPropius nearer ¹urbem the City. ^mProxime very near castra the tents.

The Conjunction.

m *Sum.*
 n *Aequalis.*
 o *Studeo.*
 p *Roma.*
 q *Athena.*
 r *Frater.*
 s *Emo.*
 t *Fundus.*
 u *Nummus.*
 x *Peto.*
 y *Preco.*
 z *Doceo.*
 3 *Habeo.*
 b *Refero.*
 c *Tu.*
 d *Ego.*

Xenophon, & and Plato^m fuerunt have been ⁿaquales equals. ^oStudui I have studied ^pRomae at Rome & and ^qAthenis at Athens. ^mEst it is meus li-ber my book & and ^rfratris my brothers. ^sEmi I bought: ^tfundum a ground centum ^unummis for an hundred pieces & and ^zpluris more,
 Petrus Peter & and Johannes John ^yprecebantur did pray & and ^zdocebant did teach. Gratia thanks & both ³habeatur is given & and ^breferetur shall be given ^ctibi to thee ^a& ^dme by me.

The Preposition

2 *Locus.*
 f *Parentis.*
 g *Domus.*

Habeo I have ^cte thee ^eloco (i.e. in loco) in stead ^fparentis of a parent. Exeo I go out of ^gdomo the

the house. Prætereo I passe by^s te thee^h insalutatum^h *insalutatum*
 unsaluted. Adco I go to templum the Church.

The Interjection.

O Festus dies O the joviall dayⁱ hominis of a man. *homo.*
 Hei moeⁱ mihi to me. *Invisus*
 Heu alas^{*} invisam^{*} stirpem the hated flock. Proh^k *stirps*
 obⁱ sancte Jupiter holy Jupiter. Proh ob^m fidem the *Sanctus*
 faith^m Deum of the Gods & andⁱ hominum of men, *m Dm*

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An

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B.

B.

B *latus a um*, blessed N. Adj.

Bellum li, n. g. war. N. S. 2. d.

Bene, well. Adv. of quality.

Benefit sebas factum est, &c. It is done well. V. Imp. irreg. N. P.

Bibo is bibi ere ium, to drink. V. N. 3. c.

Bonus a um, good. N. Adj. P.

Melior us, c. 3. better. N. Adj. C.

Optimus a um, best. N. Adj. S.

Bos bovis, c. 2. an Ox. N. S. 3. d.

Britannia e, f. g. Britain. N. S. P. 1. d.

C.

C.

C *æsar aris*, m. g. Cæsar. N. S. P. 3. d.

Calamus mi, m. g. an arrow. N. S. 2. d.

Calcar aris, n. a spur. N. S. 3. d.

Cano in cecini canere tum, to sing. V. N. 3. S.

Cantabrigia a, f. g. Cambridge. N. S. P. 1. d.

Capio is cepi capere caprum, to take. V. A. 3. c.

Captivus vi, m. g. a prisoner. N. S. 2. d.

Carmen inis, n. g. a Song. N. S. 3. d.

Careo es mi & cassus sum carere cassum & caritum, to want. V. N. 2. c.

Carthago inis, f. g. N. S. P. 3. d.

Castra orum, n. g. pl. tents. N. S. 2. d.

Causa e, f. g. a cause. N. S. 1. d.

Cautus a um, N. Adj.

Cecusum, pl. c. 3. an hundred. N. Adj. indecl.

Cernor eris vel ere visus sum cerni, to be seen. V. P. 3. c.

Certatur abatur atum est, &c. it is striven. V. N. Imp. pers. i. c.

Certe, surely. Adv. of affirming

Cerius a um, sure. N. Adj.

desaler

Cessat
Cibus
Cicero
Cingul
Crista
Claud
Codex
Culest
Cuno
Cogni
Colen
Conse
Conj
Consu
Consu
Conte
Copia
Corpi
Craff
Gres
Crus
Cubo
Cujus
Culen
Cupia
Cupie
Cupio
Curre

D.
ne
Dee
Bedi

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Cessator oris, m g a sluggard: N. S. 3. d
Cibus bi, m g food. N. S. 2. d
Cicero onis, m g Cicero. N. S. P. 3. d
Cingulus li, m g a girdle: N. S. 2. d
Civitas atq;, f g a City. N. S. 3. d
Clandus a um, lame. N. Adj
codex icis, m g a book. 3. d
Celestis ste, c 3 heavenly. N. Adj
Cano as avi & atus sum are *atum*, to sup V. N. 1. c
Cogito as avi are *atum*, to think. V. N. 1. c
Colendus a um, to be tilled. Part
Confero fers, tuli ferre latum, to go. V. A. irr
Conjunctus a um, joyned. Part
Consulo is ni lere sultum, to consult. V: A. 3. c
Consultens tis, c 3 consulting. Part
Consumo is sumere sumptum, to spend. V. A. 3. c
Contentus a um, content. N. Adj
Copia e, f g plenty. N. S. 1. d
Corpus oris, n g a body. N. S. 3. d
Crassus a um, thick. N. Adj
Cræsus s;, m g Cræsus. N. S. P. 2. d
Crus cruris, n g a thigh. N. S. 3. d
Cubo as ni are *itum*, to lye down. V. N. 1. c
Cujus ja jum, whose. Pron
Cultura ra, f g ordering. N. S. 1. d
Cupidus a um, desirous. N. Adj
Cupientissimus a um, most desirous. N: Adj. S
Cupio is iri ere itum, to desire. V. N
Currens tis, c 3 running. Part

D

D

Damno as avi are *atum*, to condemn V. A. 1. c
Dannor aris vel are atus sum ari, to be condemn-
 ned. A. P. 1. c
Debet cebat cuit, &c. It becometh V. Imperf. 2. c
Bediscendus a um, to be unlearned, Part

Bediscens

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- Deductus a um*, lead. Part.
Defessus a um, weary. Part.
Dementia a f g, Madnesse N. S. 1. d.
Deterrere es ui ere et um, to affright. V. A. 2. c.
Deus dei m g, God. N. S. 2. d.
Dico is xi ere et um, to say. V. A. 3. c.
Dicor eris vel ere et us sum dici, to be said. V. P. 3. c.
Dies diei d g, a day N. S. 5. d.
Dignitas atis f g, Dignity, N. S. 3. d.
Dignus a um, worthy. N. Adj.
Dii deorum pl, Gods, N. S. irr. 2. d.
Diligentia a f g, Diligence N. S. 1. d.
Diligendus a um to be beloved. Part.
Diluculo, Early by break of day. Adv. of time.
Dis ditis c. 3, Rich. N. Adj. P.
Ditior ius, c. 3, More rich. N. Adj. C.
Ditissimus a um, very rich. N. Adj. S.
Discedo is cessi ere cessum to depart, V. N. 3. c.
Disco scis didici discere, to learn. V. N. 3. c.
Disto as fiti are situm to differ. V. N. 1. c.
Dives itis, c. 2, Rich. N. Adj.
Diuitie arum f g, Riches. N. S. 1. d.
Do das dedi dare datum, to give. V. A. 1. c.
-----daris vel dare dari, to be given. V. P. 1. c.
Docceo es ui ere doctum to teach. V. A. 2. c.
Doctus a um, learned. N. Adj. P.
Doctior ius, c. 3, more learned. N. A. C.
Doctissimus a um, most learned. N. Adj. S.
Doctrina atis n g, an opinion. N. S. 3. d.
Domus mi vel mus f g, a house N. S. 2 & 4. d.
Dormio is iui ire itum to sleep. V. N. 4. c.
Dubius a um, doubtfull. N. Adj.
Duco is xi ere et um, to lead V. A. 3. c.
Ducor, eris vel ere, et us sum, duci, V. P. 3. c.
Dux ducis, c. 2, a Captain. N. S. 3. d.

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E

E

Edo, *edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse, esum vel estum*
to eat, V. N. irr. 3. c.
educor, *aris, vel educare, educatus sum, educari, to*
be brought up, V. P. 1. c.
Egeo, *es, ui, ere, to need, V. N. 2. c.*
Ego, *mei, I. Pron.*
Eloquens, *tis, c. 3. eloquent, N. adj. P.*
Eloquentior, *ius, c. 3. more eloquent, N. adj. C.*
Eloquentissimus, *a, um, very eloquent, N. adj. S.*
Eloquentia, *a, f, g, eloquence, N. S. 1. d.*
Emo, *is, ui, ere, emptum, to buy, V. A. 3. c.*
Emor, *eris, vel ere, emptus sum, emi, to be bought,*
V. P. 3. c.
Endymion, *onis, m, g. Endymion N. S. P. 3. d,*
Enim, *for, Conj. Causall.*
Estruor, *iris vel ire, ius sum vel fui, iri, to be*
brought up. V. P. 4. c.
Eo, *is, iui, ire, itum, to go, V. N. 4.*
Epistola, *a, f, g, a letter. N. S. 1. d.*
Equus, *qui, m, g, a horse. N. S. 2. d.*
Eripio, *is, ui, ere, reptum, to take away, V. A. 3. c.*
Erratum, *ti, n, g, a mistake, N. S. 2. d.*
Et, *and. Conj. Copulative.*
Exeo, *is, iui, ire, itum, to go out. V. N. 4. c.*
Exhortor, *aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to exhort, V. D.*
1. c.
Existimo, *as, aui, are, atum, to esteem. V. A. 1. c.*
Exsus, *a, um, hared, parr.*
Expers, *tis, c. 3. voyd, N. adj.*
Expleo, *es, eui, ere, etum, to fill. V. N. 2. c.*
Extra, *without, præp.*
Exterior, *ius. c. 3. more ouerly, N. adj. C.*
Extremus, *a, um, the outmost, N. adj. S.*
Exuo, *is, ui, ere, utum, to put off V. A. 3. c.*

L

Fabula

INDEX.

F.

F.

F *Abula*, a, f. g. a tale, n. S. 1. d.
Facilis, le, c. 3. Easie, n. adj.
Facile, easily, adv. of quality.
Facio, u, feci, *facere*, *factum*, to do. V. a. 3. c.
Facundia, a, f. g. Eloquence. n. S. 1. d.
Fama, a, f. g. Fame, n. S. 1. d.
Felix, icis, c. 3. happy, n. 2; 3. d.
Femina, a, f. g. a woman. n. S. 1. d.
Ferio, u, *percussi*, *percussam*, to strike, V. n. 3. d.
Ferrum, ri, n. g. a sword, n. S. 2. d.
Festus, a, um, jovial, n. adj.
Fidens, ris, c. 3. bold. n. adj.
Fides, ei, f. g. Faith. n. S. 5. d.
Filius, ij. m. g. a Son, n. S. 2. d.
Fio, fis, *factus sum*, *fieri*, to be made, or done. V. i.
P. iii.
Flebitis, le, c. 3. to be lamented. n. adj.
Flendus, a, um, to be lamented, n. adj.
Fletur, *fletatur*, *fletum est*, &c. V. Imperf. 2. c.
Formidabilis, le, c. 3. to be feared. n. adj.
Formidandus, a, um, to be feared, n. adj.
Frango, gis, *frégi*, *frangere*, *fractum*, to break, V. 1; 2.
Frater, tris, m. g. a brother, n. S. 3. d.
Frequent, tis, c. 3. often, n. adj. c. 3.
Frigidus, a, um, cold, n. adj.
Fruiturus, a, um, to enjoy, Part.
Fugio, u, gi, *ere*, *itum*, to avoyd, V. n. 3. c.
Fugilans, tis, c. 3. avoyding, Part.
Fundus, di, m. g. Ground. n. S. 2. d.
Factum, ti, n. g. Thett, n. S. 2. d.

G.

G.

G *Allia*, a, f. g. France. n. S. 2. d.
Gaudio, es, *gausis sum*, *re*, to rejoyce. V. n. p.
Gaudium

Gau
Gen
Glac
Glad
Glori
Gna
Grad
Grati

H
HeRo
Hri,
Hernu
Men.
Hic, b
Hinc,
Homo,
Horat
Hollis
Hujus
Humu
Hyems.

I
Iacu
Iaci
Jandu
Idoneu
Ijumu
Ignaru
Iguis, i
Ignoſco
Ille, il
Imago,

INDEX

Gaudium, *is*, n. g. Joy, N. S. 2. d.
Gens, *tis*, f. g. a nation, n. S. 3. d.
Glacies, *ei*, f. g. Ice, n. S. 5. d.
Gladius, *ii*, m. g. A sword, n. S. 2. d;
Gloria, *e*, f. g. Glory, n. S. 1. d.
Gravus, *as*, *um*, Skillful, n. Adj.
Gradus, *us*, m. g. a Step, n. S. 4. d.
Gratia, *e*, f. g. Grace, n. S. 1. d.

H.

H.

Habeo, *es*, *ere*, *num*, to have, N. A. 2. c.
Habeor, *eris* vel *ere*, *eri*, to be had, V. P. 2. d.
Haecor, *oris*, m. g. Hector, n. S. 3. d.
Hi, *wo*, Interj. of Cursing.
Hermus, *ri*, m. g. a Master, n. S. 2. d.
Heu, *Alas*, Interj. of Sorrow.
Hic, *hec*, *hoc*, this. Pron.
Hinc, hence, Adv. of Place.
Homo, *inis*, c. 2. A man, n. S. 3. d.
Horatius *ij* m. g. Horace, n. S. P. 2. d.
Hostis, *is*, c. 2. m. g. an enemy, n. S. 3. d.
Hujusmodi, invar, c. 3. of like sort.
Humus, *mi*, f. g. the ground, n. S. 2. d.
Hymus, *emis*, f. g. Winter, n. S. 3. d.

I

I.

Aculum, *ti*, n. g. a dart, n. S. 2. d.
Jaculo, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to dart. V. N. 1. c.
Jamdudum, long since, Adv. of time.
Idoneus, *a*, *um*, Fit N. Adj.
Ieiunus, *a*, *um*, Fasting, N. adj.
Ignarus, *a*, *um*, Ignorant. N. adj.
Ignis, *is*, m, g, Fire, N. S. 3. d.
Ignosco, *is*, *novi*, *noscere*, *notum*, to pardon, V. A. 3. c.
Ille, *illa*, *illud*, that, pron.
Imago, *inis*, f. g. an Image. N. S. 3. d.

L 2

Impedia

INDEX.

Impedio, is, ivi, ire, isum, to hinder. V. A. 4. c.
Imperator, oris, m, g, an Emperor. N. S. 3. d.
Imperium, ij, the rule. N. S. 2. d.
In, in, Præpos.
Inanis, e, c, 3. voyd, N: adj.
Incedo, is, cessi, ere, cæsum, to go. V. A. 3. c.
Incertus, a, um, uncertain, n. adj.
Incipio, is, cepi, ere, ceptum. V. A. 3. c.
Indigeo, es, ui, ere, to need, V. n. 3. c.
Indoctus, a, um, untaught, n. adj.
Indoles, is, f, g, to wardness, n. S. 3. d.
Infero, fers, tuli, ferre, latum, to bring in. V. A. 4. c.
Ingenium, ij, n, g, wit, n. S. 2. d.
Ingredior, eris vel ere, gressus sum, gredi, to enter in, V. D. 3. c.
Inimicus, ci m, g, an enemy, n. S. 2. d.
Injuria, a, f, g, an enemy, n. S. 1. d.
Innocens, tis, c, 3. Innocent, n. adj.
Inops, opis, c. 3. poor, n. adj.
Inspiciens, tis c. 3. Foolish, n. adj.
Insalutatus, a, um, unsaluted, part.
Integer, gra, grum, upright, n. adj.
Inter, between præpos.
Interest, erat, fuit, &c. it concerneth, V. Impers.
Intervallum, li, n, g, a space, n, S. 2. d.
Invisus, a, um, hated, part.
Johannes, nis, m, g, John, n. S. Pr. 3. d.
Ira, a, f, g, anger n. S. 1. d.
Is, ea, id, that, Pron.
Italia, a, f, g, Italy, n S. Pr. 1. d.
Iubro, es, jussi bere, jussum, V. A. 2. c.
Jucundus, a, um, Pleasant, n. adj.
Judicium, ij, n, g, judgement, n. S. 2. d.
Julius, li, m, g, Julius, n. S. Pr. 2. d.
Juxta, alike, Adv.

INDEX.

L

L

Labor, oris, m. g. Labour, n. S. 3. d.
 Laboro, as, aui, are, atum, to labour, V. A. 1. c.
 Lac, tis, n. g. milk, n. S. 3. d.
 Largior, is, vel ire, itus sum, iri, to bestow, V. A. 4. c.
 Latus, a, um, Broad, n. adj.
 Laudatus, a, um, Praised, Part.
 Laudor, aris, vel are, laudatus sum, ari, to be praised.
 V. P. 1. c.

Laus laudis, f. g. Praise, n. S. 3. d.
 Lectio, onis, f. g. a lesson, n. S. 3. d.
 Legō, is, legi, legere, lectum, to read, V. A. 3. c.
 Legor, eris vel ere, lectus sum, legi to be read, V. P. 3. c.
 Lego, as, aui, are, atum, to ease, V. A. 1. c.
 Liber, bri, m. g. a book, n. S. 2. d.
 Licet, ebat, licuit, &c. it is lawfull, V. Imperf. 2. c.
 Lis, litis, f. g. Strife, N. S. 3. d.
 Littera, e, f. g. a Letter, N. S. 1. d.
 Littera, arum, f. g. an Epistle, N. S. 1. d.
 Litterarius, a, um, belonging to letters, N. adj.
 Locus, ci, m. g. a place, N. S. 2. d.
 Londinum, ni, n. g. London, N. S. 2. d.
 Longe, Far, Adv. of place.
 Loquor, eris, vel ere, quatus sum, qui, to speak, V. D. 3. c.
 Luci, by day, adv. of time.
 Lucrum, cri, n. g. Gain, N. S. 2. d.
 Ludifcor, aris, vel are. atus, sum, ari, to mock, U. D. c.
 Ludus, di, m. g. Play, N. S. 2. d.
 Ludus literarius, a Schoole, n. S. and adj. 2. d.
 Lutetia, e, f. g. Paris, n. S. 1. d.
 Lux, lucis, f. g. Light, n. S. 3. d.

M

M

Magister, tri, n. g. a Master, n. S. 2. d.
 Magnus, a, um, great, n. A. i. P.
 Major, ius, e. 3. greater, n. adj. C.

L 3

Maximus.

INDEX.

- Maximus*, a, um, the greatest. n. adj. S.
Malus, a, um, Bad, n. adj. P.
Pejor, ius, worse. n. adj. C.
Pessimus, a, um, the worst. n. adj. S.
Malum, li n. g. evil. n. adj. put substantively.
Malo, vis, lui, malle, to be more willing. V. irr. 3. d.
Mandens, tis, c. 3. eating, Part.
Mauus, vi, m. g. A Moore, n. S. P. 2. d.
Meio, is, minxi, mēiere, mictum. to pisse, V. a. 3. d.
Melius, better, adv. of quality.
Memini, isti, it, to remember, &c. V. defective.
Memor, oris, c. 3. Mifidful. n. adj.
Mens, tis, f. g. a mind! n. S. 3. d.
Mentor, tris, vel ne, nus sum, tri, to lye. V. D. 4. c.
Mertor, aris, vel are, atus sum, ari, to buy. V. D. 1. c.
Metus, us, m. g. Fear, n. S. 4. d.
Meus, a, um, my, Pron.
Militia, a, f. g. warfare. n. S. 1. d.
Milito, as, avi, are, atum. to go to war. V. n. 1. c.
Mina, a, f. g. a Pound. n. S. 1. d.
Minus, tiffē, adv. of quality.
Miser, a, um, wretched, n. adj.
Misereor, eris, velle, eris sum, eri to have pity. v. d. 1. c.
Miseret, mi crebat, misertum est, vel miferitum, &c.
 It pitieth, V. Imperf. 2. c.
Miserecit, miserecebat, miferitum, est, vel miferitum
 est &c. It beginneth to pity. V. Imperf. 3. c.
Mollis, e, c. 3. Soft. n. adj. P.
Mollior, ius, c. 3. Softer. n. adj. C. 1. g.
Mollissimus, a, um, Softest, n. adj. S.
Multum, ti, n. g. Much, n. adj. put Substantively.
Multum, Much, adv. of quantity.
Mulus, a, um, Much. n. adj.
Mula, a, f. g. a Mule. n. S. 1. d.

N.2.7. 2000. N.2.7.

Natus, a, um, born Part:
Natu, by birth. Abl. ab hoc natu, Monopt.

Nec, neither. Conjun&. Copul.

Negligo, is, *lexi*, *ligere*, *lectum*, to neglect. V. a. 3. c.

Nemo Ge. caret, Dat. Nemini, &c. c. z. No body. n. s. 3. d.

Nisi, except- Conjunct. Except.

Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle, to be unwilling, V. irr.

Nondum, not yet: adv, of time.

Nosco, scis, novi, noscere, noverim, to know, V. a. 3. c.

Nox, noctis, f. g. Night, n. S. 3. d.

NUMERUS, mi, m g. Money. p. S. 2. d.

Nuncius, ij. m. g. a Messenger. n. S. a. d.

O.

Oblatus, a, um. offered. *Part-*

Obvious on the way. adv.

Omnis, ne, e 3. all. n. adj.

Ontio, as, avi, ave, atum. 10 loaden. V. a. 1. c.

INDEX.

Onus, èris, n. g. a Burden, N. S. 3. d.
Opes, um, f. g. wealth. N. S. 3. d.
Oportet, oportebat, &c. it behoveth V. Imperf. 1. c.
Opus, èris, n. g. a work, N. S. 3. d.
Opus, n. g. need N. S. indecl.
Orans, tis, c. 3. Praying, part.
Orator, oris, m. g. an Oratour, N. S. 3. d.
Otiòsus, a, um, idle, N. Adj.
Otium, tii, n. g. idleness, N. S. 2. d.
Oxonia, æ, f. g. Oxford, N. S. Pr. 1. d.

P

P

P*Arco, is, peperci & parci, ère, to spare, V. N. 3. c.*
Parcitur, ebat, It is spared. V. Imperf. 3. c.
Pater, tris, s. 2. A father or a mother, N. S. 3. d.
Parisi, ò, um, m. g. Paris, N. S. Pr. 2. d.
Par, s. paris, f. g. a part, N. S. 3. d.
Parvus, a, um, little, N. Adj.
Passer, tris, m. g. a Sparrow, N. S. 3. d.
Pater, tris, m. g. a Father, N. S. 3. d.
Pator, tris vel tere, passus sum, pati, to suffer V. D. 3. c.
Paucus, a, um, few, N. Adj.
Paulus, a, um, Little N. Adj.
Pax, pacis, f. g. peace, N. S. 3. d.
Pectus, oris, n. g. the breast, N. S. 3. d.
Pecunia, æ, f. g. Money, N. S. 1. d.
Pendor eris vel ere, pensus sum, pendi, to be esteemed V. P. 3. c.
Percutio, is, cussi, cutere, cussum, to strike, V. A. 3. c.
Periclitator, aris, vel are, atus sum, ari, to be in jeopardy, V. D. 1. c.
Pericu'um, li, n. g. Danger, N. S. 2. d.
Peritus, a, um, Expert, N. Adj.
Pertasus, a, um, weary, Part.
Pes, pedis, m. g. a foot, N. S. 13. d.

INDEX.

- Peto*, is, iui, ere, itum, to desire, *V.A.* 3. c.
Petor, eris vel ere, itus sum, peti to be desired. *V.P.* 3. c.
Petrus, tri, m. g. Peter *N.S.* 3. d.
Pignus, oris, n. g. a pledge, *N.S.* 3. d.
Pila, æ, f. g. a ball, *N.S.* 1. d.
Placeo, es, ui, ere, itum, to please, *V.A.* 3. c.
Plato, onis, m. g. Plato, *N.S.* 3. d.
Plenus, a, um, full, *N. Adj.*
Pœnitet, ebat, &c. it repenteth, *V. Imp.* 1. c.
Pœta, æ, m. g. a Poet. *N.S.* 1. d.
Pollex, icis, m. g. an inch, *N.S.* 3. d.
Positus, a, um, placed, part.
Potsum, potes, potui, posse, to may or can, *V. irr.*
Potior, iris vel ire, itus sum, iri, to enjoy *V.D.* 1. c.
Poto, as, aui, & potus sum, are, atum to drink *V.N.* 1. c.
Præceptor, oris, m. g. a Master, *N.S.* 3. d.
Præfero, fers, tuli, ferre, latum, to prefer. *V. irr.*
Præsidium, ii, n. g. a safeguard, *N.S.* 2. d.
Prætereo, is, iui, ire, itum, to pass by, *V.N.* 4.
Præteritus, a, um, passed by, part.
Preco, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to pray, *V.D.* 1. c.
Pridem, long ago, *Adv.*
Prior, us, c. 3. the former, *N. Adj. C.*
Primus a, um, the first, *N. Adj. S.*
Primum, first *Adv.*
Princeps, cipis, c. 2. a Prince, *N.S.* 3. d.
Probitas, atis, f. g. Honesty, *N.S.* 3. d.
Procedo, is, cessi, cedere, cessum, to go on, *V.N.* 3. c.
Procumbo, is, cubui, cubere, cubitum, to lie down,
V.N. 3. c.
Proficiscor, sceris vel ere, factus sum, sci to go, *V.D.* 3. c.
V.N. 3.
Promptus, a, um, ready, *N. Adj.*
Prope, near, *Præp. P.*
Propius, nearer, *Adj. C.*
Proxime, next, *Adv. S.*
Proprius, a, um, proper, *N. Adj.*

Propter

INDEX.

Propter, For, Prepos.
Pudet, ebat, &c. it ashamed, V. imperf. 2. c.
Puer, eri, m. g. a boy. N. S. 2. d.
Pueritia, e, f. g. Child hood.
Purus, a, um, Pure. N. adj.
Putô, as, avi, are, atum, to think, V. 2. 1. c.

Q
Qualis, e, c, 3. What like, n. adj.
Quantus, a, um, How great, n. adj.
Quam, as, adv. of Comparison.
Que, and, Conjunction.
Qui, quæ, quod, which, Pron.
Quidam, quidam, quoddam, some one. Pron.
Quis, quæ, quid, who, Pron.
Quisquam, quæquam, quicquam, any one. Pron.
Quod, that, conjunction.
Quoque, also, conjunction.

R
Arus, a, um, Seldom, n. adj. P.
Rarior, ius, c, 3. more seldom, n. adj. c.
Rarissimus, a, um, very seldom, n. adj. S.
Recipio, is, cepi, cepere, ceptum, to receive. V. 2. 3. c.
Recordor, aris, vel are, atus sum, ari, to call to mind, V. D. 1. c.
Redimo, is, emi, imere, emptum, to redeem, V. 2. 3. c.
Redintegratio, onis, f. g. a renewing. n. S. 3. d.
Reservo, feris, vel ferre, latus sum, ferri, to be brought back, V. P. irr.
Refert, ferebat, tulit, &c. It mattereth V. Imperf. irr.
Regina, æ, f. g. a Queen, n. S. 1. d.
Repetundarum, is, Bribery, n. S. 1. d. Dipt.
Res, rei, f. g. a thing, n. S. 5. d.
Respuo, is, ui, ere, atum, to refuse, V. n. 3. c.
Reus, a, um, Accused, n. adj.

Rever.

INDEX.

Revertor, eris vel ere, versus sum, verti, to return,
V. P. 3. c.

Rex, regis, m. g. a King, n. S. 3. d.

Risus, us, m. g. Laughter, n. S. 4. d.

Robur, oris, n. g. an Oak, n. S. 3. d.

Rogo, as, avi, are, atum, to ask, V. a. 1. c.

Roma, e, f. g. Rome, n. S. P. 1. d.

Romanus, a, um, Romane, n. adj.

Rus, ruris, n. g. the countrey. n. S. 3. d.

S.

S.

Sæpe, Often, adv. of time.

Sevicia, e, f. g. Cruelty, n. S. 1. d.

Saluber, bris, bre, c. 3. wholesome, n. adj. P.

Salubrior, us, c. 3. More wholesome, n. adj. C.

Saluberrimus, a, um, very wholesome, n. adj. S.

Salutor, aris vel are, atus, sum, avi, to be saluted. V. P. 1. c.

Sanctus, a, um, Holy. n. adj.

Sapio, is, ui, & iui, ere, ptum, to be wise, V. n. 3. c.

Salago, is, egi, agere, actum, to be busie, V. P. 3. c.

Satis, Enough, adv. of quality.

Scribo, is, psi, ere, ptum, to write, V. a. 3. c.

Scelus, eras, n. g. wickedness, n. S. 3. d.

Scio, is, scivi, scire, scitum, to know, V. a. 4. c.

Securus, a, um, Carelesse, n. adj.

Sed, But, Conjunct.

Sententia, a, f. g. a saying, n. S. 1. d.

Sentio, tis, si, tite, sum, to perceive. V. a. 4. c.

Sexaginta, e, c. 3. Threescore, n. adj. inv. pl.

Sinister, stra, strum, the left, n. adj.

Similis, le, c. 3. like, n. adj.

Similiter, like, adv. of quality.

Somnio, as, avi, are, atum, to dream, V. n. 1. c.

Somnus, ni, m. g. sleep, n. S. 2. d.

Sordidus, a, um, Base, n. adj. P.

Sordidior, us, more base, n. adj. C.

Sordidissimus, a, um, most base. n. adj. S.

Spero,

INDEX.

Spēto, m, avi, are, atum, to behold, V. A. 1. c.
Spolio, as, avi, are, atum, to plunder, V. A. 1. c.
Statuo, is, ui, ere, utum, to appoint, V. A. 3. c.
Stans, tis, c. 3. standing, part.
Sterio, is, ui, ere, to snort V. A. 3. c.
Stomachus, chi, m g. the stomach, N. S. 2. d.
Stirpis, pis, f. g. a stock. N. S. 3. d.
Studeo, es, ui, ere, itum to study, V. N. 3. c.
Studetur, ebatur, itum est, &c. V. Imperf. 3. e.
Studium, ii, n g. study, n. S. 2. d.
Stultus, a, um, foolish, n. adj. S.
Sublevo, as, avi, are, atum, to help, V. A. 1. c.
Subtraho, u, traxi, ere, tractum, to withdraw, V. A. 3. c.
Sui, sibi, of himself, pron.
Sum es, fui, esse, to be, V. N. irr.
Supero, as, avi, are, atum, to overcome, V. A. 1. c.
Supersum, es, fui, esse, to be over and above, V. N. irr.
Supinus, a, um, Careless, n. Adj.
Supplex, plicis, c. 3 suppliant, N. Adj.
Supra above, præp.
Superior, us, c. 3. higher, N. adj. C.
Supremus, a, um, vel sumus, a, um, the highest, n. adj. 3.
Surgo, is, rexi, gere, yectum, to rise, V. n. 3. c.
Suus, a, um, his, pron.

T.

T.

T *Acce, es, ui, ere, itum*, to hold ones peace, V. n. 3. c.
Tadet, ebat, &c. it irketh, V. Imperf.
Talis, le, c. 3. such, n. adj.
Tantus, a, um, so great, n. adj.
Templum, pli, n g. the Temple, n. S. 2. d.
Tempori, in time, Adv.
Tempus, oris, n g. Time. N. S. 3. d.
Teneo, es, ui, ere, tentum, to hold, V. A. 2. c.
Thymus, mi, m g. Thyme, N. S. 2. d.
Totus, a, um, whole N. adj.

Tm

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Tres, tria, c. 3. pl. Three. N. adj.
Tu, tui, thou, pron.
Tu ipse, tuipsum, thou thy self, pron.
Tunc, then, Adv.
Turris, is, f. g. a Tower, n. S. 3. d.
Turpis, e, c. 3. filthy. n. adj.
Tutus, a, um, safe. n. adj.
Tuus, a, um, thine, pron.

V.

V.

V*acuus, a, um,* void, n. adj.
Valeo, es, ui, ere, to be able, V. n. 2. c.
ubique, every where, adv.
Vendo, is, didi, ere, to sell, V. a. 3. c.
Venio, is, veni, tum, to come, V. n. 4. c.
Vereor, is vel ere, veritus sum, eri, to be afraid, V. D.
 2. c.
Verro, is, ti, ere, versum, to turn, V. A. 3. c.
Vesper, in the evening, adv.
Vester, stra, strum, yours, pron.
Vestis, is, f. g. a garment, n. S. 3. d.
Vicinus, ni, m. g. a neighbour, n. S. 2. d.
Video, es, di, ere, visum, to see, V. a. 2. c.
Vigilo, as, a vi, are, atum, to watch, V. n. 1. c.
Vigilans, tis, c. 3. watching, part.
Viginti, &c. 3. pl. twenty, n. indecl.
Vinum, ni, n. g. wine, n. S. 2. d.
Vinco, cis, vici, vincere, victum, to overcome, V. a. 3. c.
Vir, viri, m. g. a man, n. S. 2. d.
Virgilius, ii, m. g. Virgil, n. S. p. 2. d.
Virtus, utis, f. g. Vertue, n. S. 3. d.
Vis, vis, f. g. force, n. S. 3. d.
Viso, is, si, sere, sum, to visit, V. n. 3. c.
Vita, e, f. g. life, n. S. 1. d.
Vitium, tii, n. g. n. S. 2. d.

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Vivo, is, xi, ere, ctum; to live, V. N. 3. c.
Unus a um, one N. adj.
Vocor, a is vel are, atus sum, ari, to be called. v. p. 1. a.
Volo, vis, volui, velle, to will, v. n. 3. c. irr.
Voluptas, atis. f. g. Pleasure. n. S. 3. d.
Voluum, ti. n. g. a desire. n. S. 2. d.
Urbs, bis, f. g. a City, n. S. 3. d.
Usus, us, m. g. Use. n. S. 4. d.
Ut, that, Conjunct.
Uter, tra, um, whether. n. adj.
Utilis, le, c. 3. Profitable.
Utor, eris vel ere, usus sum, uti. to use. v. d. 3. c.
Utrum, whether, adv.

X.

X.

X *Enophon, ontis, m. g.* Xenophon; n. S. 3. d.

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